The DAILY COMMERCIAL, published by the Commercial Printing Company, No. 57 Fifth avenue and Smithfield street, opposite Postoffice.

RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

☞ TERMS OF THE DAILY: Single copy, 3 cents; delivered by carriers (per week) 15 cents; subscribers by mail (per year), $10 00, postage pre-paid.

☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet containing all the current News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Scientific Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the family.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY: Per Year (52 issues), $1 75; in Clubs of Twenty and over, $1 25; postage has been paid on one copy gratis (to the getter up of the Club).

The money must always accompany the Order, and in no instance can these terms be departed from.

☞ Postmasters are requested to act as Agents.

☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. XII. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 30, 1875. NO 200.

The Daily and Weekly Commercial.

Newspapers & Periodicals—1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

2. If a person orders his paper discontinued he must pay all arrearages or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

3. The Courts have decided that refusing to take Newspapers or Periodicals from the Postoffice, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.

☞ REMITTANCES must be made in Money Orders, Bank Checks or Drafts. If possible. When a draft of these can be procured, send the Money in a Registered Letter. The present Registration system is virtually an Absolute Protection Against Loss. Remember, and all Postmasters are obliged to register letters when so requested to do so.

☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscriptions, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FIRST EDITION.

TILTON-TRACY-BEECHER.

Counsel for Defense Still on the Stand —Cross-Examination by Mr. Beach—His Equivocal Relations to the Parties—Butler's Connection with the Case.

NEW YORK, April 29—The Brooklyn City Court opened to-day with the usual throng in attendance. Mrs. Beecher was present, attended by Moses A. Beach, but Mr. Beecher was absent.

General Tracy resumed the stand and testified: I have never been in any form counsel or legal adviser of Tilton's. I was requested by the church committee to attend their meeting and examine the witnesses, for which I received no compensation; I was asked to become counsel for Beecher after the commencement of this action by Mr. Shearman, but I did not accept a retainer from Beecher until September last, after the evidence had been given by the plaintiff of my having counselled him; since Monitor by the advice of counsel I determined to be a witness in the case.

The witness was shown a copy of the Brooklyn Union of June 26, 1874, and identified a report of an interview with him at that time.

Mr. Evarts offered it in evidence, but Mr. Beach objected, and it was ruled out, but allowed to be marked for identification.

Witness then resumed: On the afternoon of July 3d I was at Beecher's house, and I learned that Mrs. Ovington had come there with a message; Beecher did not desire to see her and went into the room to obtain the message; I went to Ovington's and saw her; I did not learn that Mrs. Tilton was there. As the result of my interview with Mrs. Ovington, she went to Beecher's, and said Mrs. Tilton would be there. I went there to Mrs. Ovington's and was introduced to Mrs. Tilton. On being introduced to her the object of her visit was discussed. She had a private conversation with her step-father, Judge Morse. I went to notify the committee, and they came around to the house. When they reached the house Mrs. Tilton and Mrs. Ovington were down stairs; all I went down and notified them they went to the parlor; Mrs. Tilton was introduced to the committee and subsequently Woodruff was present during her examination; I attended to all the questions and heard the answers. The day after this I had an interview with Tilton, according to an appointment with Monitor; the main talk in which was about his wife being before the committee; he wanted to see how she came before them and I told him the facts.

It was nearly half-past two when Mr. Tracy ceased the witness stand. Mr. Beach read a paragraph from the official report, which he said was incomprehensible to him. It was what the letters "H. B." referred to. Witness said these letters referred to Mrs. Stanton, who was Henry B. Stanton's wife. The witness then continued: At the close of the interview in Moulton's study, I understood that the charge was that Beecher had made improper proposals to Mrs. Tilton which had been rejected. When Tilton stated his case against Beecher, as a lawyer I knew that no litigation could grow out of such a charge, and after this I allowed no pledge to stand. I stated this as the general rule applicable to the case stated by mself. Tilton. I gave this pledge at the time, knowing that no litigation could grow out of these charges against Mr. Beecher, and when I gave it I supposed it was sufficient to the case. I would not say that I did not understand Tilton to be serious when he desired the pledge. I understood that he was. I never disabused his mind on the subject until July, 1874. I have in my mind to become a witness when the evidences had been given, and that matter was referred to my associates. When I never dissolved my connection with this case, and am still counsel in it. I have had no consultation all along with my associates in some degree, and have been so up to the present. I do not contemplate withdrawing from the case. I opened the case for the defense and delivered the argument in full. To the same extent I was the author of the opening. I composed most of that opening, but not all of it. In conversation with Woodruff preceding the interview with Moulton in his study, we discussed the scandal, but not Woodruff's list, at the second interview referred to the papers in Moulton had in his possession. Woodruff did not tell me that Tilton charged Beecher with committing adultery with his (Tilton's) wife. By his instructions Woodruff led me to believe Beecher had done wrong to Tilton's family. I will swear that Woodruff did not distinctly state that Tilton charged Mr. Beecher with adultery with his (Tilton's) wife. There was no conversation between us about Beecher having given money to Tilton for Tilton. Woodruff did not refer that night to payments of money by Beecher, nor did I say that that was the most damaging testimony against Beecher. When Woodruff had a conversation with me, he said he wanted me to regard the communications as professional. There was no injunction of secrecy. "True Story," as published, which were not in the one read to me by Tilton, at the interview at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, the question of the production of the papers in Moulton's possession before the committee was discussed. Two modes of procedure were discussed that night. I suggested two ways which Moulton could pursue, but I did not mind my suggestion in the form of advice or a request. I went to him voluntarily, without request, to see General Butler as to what course Moulton should pursue. I did not consider myself as Moulton's counsel; I went there at Moulton's request and as a friend of Beecher, and in one instance to report to counsel the action in the publication of the matter. This interview was on August 3, 1874. I had talked with Beecher before this about it in November and December, 1872. I consulted with him and sometimes advised him, not as counsel, but as a friend. I did not suppose he sought my advice because of my professional position. I did not, in substance, state to Beni. F. Butler that I appeared as the representative of Beecher. I saw Beecher shortly after this, but do not recollect if the interview with General Butler was the subject of conversation between us. I conf-red with Butler once in Boston, in July, I think, 1874. I went to see him on this subject and to confer with him upon it. I went because of a message received by Beecher from Butler. Beecher did not tell me to go, but there was the suggestion that I should go. I made the suggestion, but Beecher did not concur in it at first. I drew the inference that Beecher withdrew his objection on account of a conversation he had with Mr. Shearman. When I went to Boston I cannot suppose whether Beecher desired me to go there or not. I will swear that I went to Boston on account of what Shearman told me after his conversation with Beecher, but I did not suppose I was going to Boston against Beecher's wishes. I saw Butler in Boston, and this was about the first of July. The investigating Committee had substantially then been called, but I should say Mr. White was a member of it then. We conferred about the message he sent to Beecher and the scandal. The latter part of the conversation may have taken some turn as to the best means of suppressing the scandal. I do not remember that he stated to me what the charges were, or that he understood that they were improper connection. I had an interview with General Butler at Moulton's house on the 20th of July; Mr. Moulton sent for me. I did not telegraph for Gen. Butler in this occasion, but I did on another. This interview was about Moulton's proposed statement. It was at that interview suggested to delay the meeting of the Investigating Committee on the 20th of July, to give Moulton and Gen. Butler time. It was proposed that I should not be present when the committee met; it was expected that Tilton would make his statement that evening—that was the long statement—the sworn one. I was with the committee that evening, and Tilton made his statement. I saw Gen. Butler at Moulton's house on the evening of August 10, and the next morning at my house. Beecher was not in the house August 1st. Gen. Butler and I were not preparing any paper for Beecher, nor preparing a statement for him. Gen. Butler dictated something to his stenographer, but stopped after a short time, when he had a conversation with me. This partial statement was designed for my use, and not for Beecher's. It was a statement of what Gen. Butler thought Beecher's statement should be. Gen. Butler sent me, afterward, a package, which I never read. I do not think any letter accompanied this package of papers; if there was one I have forgotten it. If Gen. Butler wrote me a letter he would assume in it that Beecher was guilty of adultery or improper intercourse, from what I have heard him say. The papers, I think, were Gen. Butler's views of what Beecher's case was, and I think it began in the form of a statement. I did request him to finish the paper after he offered it. The reason I did not look at it when it came was because I arrived too late, as Beecher's statement had then been prepared and published. It was discussed by General Butler whether this paper should or be read by Beecher to his church. It was not arranged that Moulton should give up the papers he held to General Butler, nor can I say that I understood so. I did not understand that Moulton passed all the papers to General Butler in compliance with this arrangement. (Handed a letter.) I cannot say whether I ever saw this letter, nor will I swear it was written in my presence. I recollect a conversation with Mrs. Moulton on the evening of August 10, after Moulton had made his short statement in place of the long one.

Mr. Evarts objected to this interview being given. After a brief argument it was allowed to go in evidence, but the hour of adjournment having arrived, the court rose.

KNIGHTS OF THE RED CROSS.

The Masonic Dispute in Indiana—Opinion by Illustrious Sir Tracy, of Michigan.

NEW ALBANY, IND., April 29.—The difficulty between the two branches of the Masonic order in this State, known as the Knights of the Red Cross of Constantine, and appendant orders, mentioned in these dispatches several days since, does not appear to be at an end. The *Ledger-Standard* to-day publishes a letter from Illustrious Sir D. Burnham Tracy, Grand Sovereign of Michigan, in which he says that no restrictions are intended where Grand Imperial Councils exist in lawful form, and that a Grand Sovereign of a Grand Imperial Council, legally installed, has a right to promulgate the order where no such grand bodies exist; that when a constitutional number have received the degrees in a lawful way, they are entitled to charters, and when five conclaves are duly formed they have an undoubted right to form a Grand Council, where no such body is in existence in the State. As for the order being for the sole benefit of Knights Templar, we all know that in England and her dependencies this Order of Knighthood is conferred on Master Masons in good standing, and in several conclaves in this country where charters have been obtained from England, they are now conferring the degrees on Master Masons; and he further remarks that the Grand Imperial Council recently organized in New Albany for the State of Indiana, is a legal, lawful and regularly instituted body, and is in relations of amity with the Grand Imperial Council of Michigan and other States.

Trade Mark Patented.

The White River Brand is patented as a trade mark. All persons found refilling my bags or barrels with other flour or using the same White River on flour, in any form, are hereby notified that proceedings will be brought against all offenders.

T. C. JENKINS.

White River
now arriving in bags and barrels.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE

England.

THE LETTER OF ENGLISH BISHOPS TO THOSE OF GERMANY.

LONDON, April 30, 6 A. M.—A dispatch to the *Daily Telegraph*, from Berlin, says the Prussian Government intends to ignore the letter of sympathy addressed by the Roman Catholic bishops of Great Britain to those of Germany.

THE DUCHESNE CONSPIRACY.

The *Times'* special dispatch from Berlin reports that the Belgian Minister of Justice has made the explicit statement that the Belgian courts are incompetent to take up proceedings against Duchesne, and this statement has been transmitted to the Berlin Government.

THE OLD CATHOLICS.

A committee of the Russian Diet has prepared a bill declaring the Old Catholics entitled to a share of the Roman Catholic churches, cemeteries and revenues proportionate to their numbers as compared with other Catholics.

Marine News.

LONDON, April 29.—Steamships Italy and Switzerland, from New York; Samaria, from Boston, and Braunschweig and Moravian, from Baltimore, arrived.

ANTWERP, April 29.—Arrived—Steamship Switzerland, from New York.

European Markets.

LONDON, April 29, 5 P. M.—Consols for money and account 93⅝@93¾. United States bonds—5-20's 1865, 105½; do 1867, 109; 10-40's, 103⅝; new 5's 10⅝. New York Central 91; Erie 26⅝; preferred 39⅞. Tallow 45s 9d. Refined petroleum 10½; spirits 9d.

PARIS, April 29.—Rentes 63 francs 95 centimes.

FRANKFORT, April 29.—United States bonds—5-20's 105½.

LIVERPOOL, April 29.—Cotton steady; middling uplands 7⅞; do Orleans 8¼. Sales of 12,000 bales, including 2,000 for speculation and export and 9,800 American. Flour—Extra State and Western 25s. Wheat—No. 2 red, winter, 8s 5d@8s 6d. Corn—American, mixed, 31s 9d. Pork 75s. Beef—American, new, 78s 6d. Lard—American 66s 6d. Bacon—Cut, cured, new, 51s; long clear middles 51s 6d. Cheese—Fine American 75s. Tallow 41s 6d. Refined Petroleum 9¼; spirits do 8d.

ANTWERP, April 29.—Refined petroleum 28 francs.

SATTLE IN LUZERNE COUNTY.

Resistance to Officers of the Law—A Policeman and Constable Shot, the Former Fatally—An Armed Posse from Wilkesbarre Capture the Insurgents.

WILKESBARRE, April 29.—This forenoon Constable Michael Casey went to Plymouth township to levy upon the goods of James Connell. Being resisted, he returned for assistance. Police officer Reibsenner went with him, and they found that the whole Connell connection, comprising ten or a dozen men, had assembled in one house and barricaded it. As the officers approached they were fired upon, Reibsenner receiving three balls. Casey was also shot. Reibsenner was brought to this city, where he is now. Casey is still in Plymouth and in a very critical condition. The news of the affair created intense excitement here, and Sheriff Kirkendall at once collected a posse, armed with rifles, and went to the scene of the shooting. Two of the Connells were arrested, and the others, it is thought, cannot escape.

The Sheriff and posse returned this evening with the old man Connell, and three more of his sons—Edward, Lawrence and Thomas. The posse numbered about one hundred men, all armed with rifles and muskets. They surrounded the house, and Deputy Sheriff Rhoads and Chief of Police Nelly approached it and demanded its surrender. This was refused, and the old man threatened to shoot any person who approached with hostile intent. Three men then placed the rear window to cover Connell, while an attempt was made to break in the front door, which was heavily barricaded. Several volleys were fired from the inside while this was taking place, but no one was hit. Everything being in readiness, the door was battered down and a portion of the posse rushed in and overpowered the Connells before any of them had time to fire, except the father, and he his shot did not take effect. They all fought desperately, but without avail, and were finally handcuffed and brought here. When the prisoners entered the city the whole population were on the streets, and the excitement was most intense. Lawrence and Edward, who fired the shots from the window which struck Officer Reibsenner, were held for that cause, and the others, in default of $5,000 bail each, were also sent to prison. Reibsenner is striking rapidly. Casey will probably recover, although he has fourteen buckshot in his body. Over a dozen muskets and rifles, most of them loaded, were found in the house of the Connells after their capture.

NEW ORLEANS.

Fresh Political Trouble—J. C. Moncure Claims the Office of State Treasurer and Asks for a Mandamus Against the Returning Board.

NEW ORLEANS, April 29.—The State of Louisiana, represented by A. P. Field, Attorney General, upon information of J. C. Moncure, has filed a petition in the Superior District Court, representing that Antoine Doubclet is now occupying and holding the office of State Treasurer under an illegal commission; that said Moncure was elected Treasurer and is legally entitled to said office; that said Moncure received 74,897, and Doubelet 71,021 votes, giving to the first a majority of 3,876; and that through the action of the Returning Board refusing to count Moncure's majority, he was improperly deprived of the office. He prays that a mandamus may issue against J. Madison Wells, J. C. Anderson, L. M. Kenner and G. Casanave, members of the Returning Board, commanding them to canvass the returns of Bienville, De Sota, Grant and Winne parishes and promulgate the same; and that judgment be rendered declaring that said Moncure received a majority of votes at the last election and is entitled to the office of State Treasurer on qualifying according to law.

STORM IN OILDOM.

Derricks and Other Property Damaged—Several Persons Reported Injured.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

TURKEY CITY, PA., April 29, 1875.

The severe storm which passed over this section late this afternoon, did much damage, blowing down many derricks and otherwise damaging property extensively. It is rumored that several persons were injured by falling timbers between Foxburg and this point.

National Cotton Exchange.

MEMPHIS, April 29.—John S. Toof, Secretary of the National Cotton Exchange, has issued a call for a meeting of the National Exchange at Greenbrier White Sulphur Springs, Greenbrier county, W. Va., on Wednesday, July 21.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Probabilities for To-Day.—Areas of rain, followed by cooler weather and rising barometer.

The steamers State of Nevada, from Antwerp, and Victoria, from Glasgow, have arrived at New York.

The miners at Swoyer's works, Wilkesbarre, yesterday voted to resume work when the basis of 1874 is granted.

Several vessels arrived at Halifax from Europe, report seeing immense quantities of ice. Two of them were jammed in the ice a number of days, and much damaged.

The schooners H. W. Hoag, from Oswego, and Miami Belle, from Fairhaven, both loaded for Toledo, left Port Colborne yesterday, being the first departures for the season. In the evening the wind changed and increased to a gale, driving both vessels back, damaged.

Prof. Walter P. Janney, United States Geologist, accompanied by several assistants, arrived at Cheyenne yesterday. The party will remain three or four days to complete their outfit, and then proceed to the Black Hills, via Ft. Laramie, where they will be joined by several companies of cavalry. Four or five practical miners accompany the expedition.

David Sinton, of Cincinnati, has decided to erect on Fifth street Market Square, in that city, a granite tower 160 feet high, surmounted by a colossal statue of Cincinnatus in togs. The tower will be composed of three sections, the first two square, the last and highest octagonal in shape. A platform, forty feet square, built of granite, will be at the base, for public speaking. The whole is estimated to cost $50,000.

Heretofore Prussia has had 1,008 Catholic convents for females, occupied by nearly 8,000 nuns, and 129 monasteries for males, occupied by 1,000 monks. One-half of these institutions have now been abolished as serving no humanitarian aim or purpose.

White River
now arriving in bags and barrels.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

VIOLATIONS OF REVENUE LAWS.

Illicit Distillation in Virginia and the Carolinas.

Use of the Military Contemplated.

SPIRIT OF THE DELANO SCANDAL.

The Secretary Stands in the Light of a Land Ring.

Applications for the Vacant Assistant Attorney Generalship.

Ex-Senator Carpenter Practicing Law with Pecuniary Success.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 29, 1875.

Violations of the Revenue Laws.

The illicit manufacture of whisky is increasing to an alarming extent in the mountainous districts of Virginia and the Carolinas, and the Government is losing thereby an immense revenue, to which it is entitled. Information was received here to-day that a mob in Lee county, Virginia, had broken into the jail and released several persons who had been arrested and were awaiting trial for illicit distillation. Unless these violations of the law are discontinued, the Government will be compelled to detail posses of military to assist the revenue officials in the sections indicated, in the collection of the tax.

The Delano Scandal.

It is understood that the recent mendacious story as to the retirement of Secretary Delano from the Cabinet was concocted in the interest of a corrupt clique, at the head of which is one of the largest and boldest operators in Wall street. Secretary Delano, it is said, stands in the way of a land job of this clique; hence the effort to break down his influence and get him out of the way. The chief newspapers in New York and Cincinnati, in which the story first appeared, are also known to be hostile to Secretary Delano.

Judge Pierrepont Coming.

It is understood that Judge Edwards Pierrepont, although not assuming charge of the Department of Justice before the 15th of May, will be here in a few days to have a conference with the President. The President has not yet appointed a new Assistant Attorney General, but there are a large number of applicants.

Ex-Senator Carpenter has entered upon the practice of the law in this city. He says he has made more in the last few months by attending to his practice than he made during his whole term in the Senate.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 29, 1875.

AFFAIRS OF THE FREEDMAN'S BANK.

The commissioners of the Freedman's Bank now have three hundred thousand dollars in the United States Treasury. It would require six hundred thousand dollars in hand to declare a dividend of twenty per cent. A large number of debtors have paid to the institution small amounts. The commissioners have offered the real estate of the debtors for sale at auction, but, owing to the insufficiency of the bids, have bought in the property themselves. The point has been raised that the commissioners have not power to acquire real estate, but that their duty is to realize money only, for distribution among the depositors. Many of the depositors are selling their bank books at ten cents on the dollar to those who can afford to wait for dividends. The Attorney General has decided that the commissioners cannot resign their office, as they proposed doing several months ago.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, April 29, 1875.

TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS FOR DAN. BRYANT'S FAMILY.

Performances were given in the principal theaters this afternoon for the benefit of the family of the late Dan Bryant. The attendance was very large, and the gross proceeds, which go entire to the family, will exceed $25,000.

THE EMMA MINE SUIT.

The suit of the Emma Silver Mining Company against Baron Albert W. Park and others has been transferred to the United States Circuit Court, on the petition of the defendants, who state that their co-defendant, Stewart, has not been served, that the plaintiff is an English corporation, and that the claim in the suit is for $5,000,000.

MARRIAGE NOTICES.

Cardinal McCloskey will to-day unite in marriage General Adam Badeau, United States Consul at London, and Miss Adelaide Elise Niles, daughter of the late Minister to Italy. Miss Ida Lillian Greeley, oldest daughter of the late Horace Greeley, will shortly be married in this city to Colonel Nicholas Smith, of Kansas.

MRS. CONWAY'S WILL.

The will of the late Mrs. Conway was filed to-day for probate. The estate is valued at less that $20,000, and is apportioned among her children Minnie, Lillien and Frederick Conway.

SCHURZ OFF FOR EUROPE.

Carl Schurz and family sailed for Europe to-day, in the steamship Pommerania.

DEATH OF JOHN C. GREEN.

John C. Green, an eminent merchant of this city, died to-day.

THE TWEED SUITS.

The twenty days extension of time granted yesterday to Wm. M. Tweed to file an answer in the civil suits against him, was reduced to ten days. The prosecution decline to furnish a bill of particulars.

BALDY SMITH FOR POLICE COMMISSIONER.

General William F. (Baldy) Smith is to be appointed a Police Commissioner of this city.

A CARGO OF POISONOUS SALT.

The British ship Niagara arrived at this port from Liverpool on the 4th instant, with a cargo of salt, arsenic and other merchandise, principally chemicals. The salt was stowed in the lower hold and the arsenic in the between-decks. During the voyage some of the packages of arsenic were broken and their contents distributed about the decks. Upon the ship's arrival, the cargo was discharged and delivered to the consignees and the salt was sold and most of it sent out of the city. Subsequently fears arose that some of the arsenic might have come in contact with the salt. To ascertain whether this was the fact, a portion of the salt was placed in the hands of Professor Doremus for analysis. The result showed the unmistakable presence of arsenic in that portion of the cargo. Accordingly, with immediate dispatch, the poisonous salt was ordered back to the city for thorough examination and destruction if found necessary.

SUIT AGAINST GOVERNOR HOFFMAN'S FATHER-IN-LAW.

The New York *Times* of to-morrow says the Attorney General has commenced a suit against Henry Starkweather, father-in-law of ex-Governor Hoffman, for the sum of $165,968, with interest and costs of suit. Starkweather was at one time head of the bureau for the collection of assessments in the street department.

THE INTERNATIONAL CODE COMMITTEE to arrange the programme for the meeting of the association at Philadelphia in September next, met to-night. Professor Woolsey presided, and a large number of distinguished gentlemen were present. Among the delegates chosen, are Professor Woolsey, David Dudley Field, Dr. J. B. Miles and Chancellor Pruyn.

Late Indian News.

LEAVENWORTH, Ks., April 29.—A special to the Leavenworth *Times*, from Wachita, Kan., says: A letter from the Cheyenne agency, dated the 24th inst., states that thirty-two Cheyenne Indians had left there in chains, *via* Fort Sill, bound for Fort Leavenworth. The rest of the hostile Cheyennes now at the agency were moved the same day and turned over by the Indian agent to the military. There is also reliable information that a small band of Osages were out with a party of hostile Cheyennes above Salt Plains on the Cimmaron. The Osages are preparing to go on a buffalo hunt. The following Indian news is obtained from military headquarters at Ft. Leavenworth: A party of one hundred and twenty-five Indians, composed of thirty-two Cheyennes, two Arapahoes and ninety-one Kiowas and Comanches, will arrive here as prisoners on Saturday, from the Indian Territory. Among them is the famous chief "Medicine Water," who commanded the band that murdered a portion of the German family and took the four girls prisoners; also the Arapahoe chief, "White Bear." They are to be encamped on the reservation between this city and Fort Leavenworth, known as "Blue Grass," and will be guarded by a company of soldiers.

Whisky.

For sale, in order to close out stock on hand, five and six year old Pure Rye Whisky, each barrel showing by Government stamp its age. Inquire of the distillers, Jos. S. Finch & Co., 189 to 195 First avenue.

THE OSHKOSH FIRE.

DETAILS OF THE DEVASTATION.

PARTIAL LIST OF LOSSES AND LOSERS.

Total Damage Estimated at Two and a Half Millions.

CHICAGO, April 29.—The following facts in regard to the fire at Oshkosh are gleaned from specials to the morning papers: The building in which the fire originated was the saw mill of Morgan Brothers, on the north side of the river. It was as dry as timber, and filled with the most combustible material. The heat was so intense that the firemen were unable to approach sufficiently near to render any service. The neighboring lumber piles fell an easy prey to the flames, and millions of feet of seasoned lumber were immediately enveloped. A dozen other saw and shingle mills and lumber piles yielded to the fury of the flames. A brisk wind fanned the flames, which were whetted by the small frame houses of the mill employees. Few of the families saved any of their effects. The firemen for a time fought bravely, in the face of terrible odds, to stay the progress of the fire, but were driven back step by step. One after another of the business buildings on Main street was licked up the insatiate fire and crumbled into masses of shapeless ruins. Between Algoma and Ceape streets were located all of the principal dry goods stores, banks, hotels and newspaper offices. All of them went down before the resistless hurricane. Merchants had time to save but little, for their facilities for the transportation of goods to a place of safety were limited. A few succeeded in carrying a few loads of their most valuable wares away from the track of the fire, but by far the greater number lost them all. The Beckwith House and the Adams House, two hotels of large capacity, finely furnished with all modern improvements, were destroyed in almost a twinkling. Nothing worth mentioning was saved. The loss on the former will be about $40,000, and on the latter $22,000. Newspaper and telegraph offices shared the fate of the surrounding buildings. The *Northwestern*, owned by Allen & Hicks, was probably the most valuable. The *Northwestern* is a daily paper and fitted with all the facilities for its publication and job printing business. Nothing was saved. The loss will be about $18,000. The *Times*, a sprightly weekly published by D. W. Fernandez, had also the entire contents of its office burned. The loss will reach about $10,000. Three men were reported killed by falling walls, but their names could not be ascertained in the confusion. Reports of further deaths were also prevalent, but were not authenticated up to a late hour last night. Over two hundred residences, large and small, were burned, including the finest in the city. Two hotels, banks, the Opera House (a valuable structure costing nearly $100,000, and the finest in Wisconsin, outside of Milwaukee) and the Court House were also burned. The loss is variously estimated. The most moderate estimate is $750,000, and the highest is two millions. The city is in the utmost confusion. Hundreds of families are homeless, women and children lying about the streets or roaming around in search of places of shelter. The heavens were red with the lurid glare of the fire, which, up to a late hour last night, was burning fiercely. Gangs of desperadoes were prowling about under the cover of the confusion, but succeeded in inspiring the greatest terror. The citizens organized for mutual protection.

CHICAGO, April 29.—The *Inter-Ocean* of to-morrow morning will publish the following facts about the Oshkosh fire, which they learned from the proprietor of the Oshkosh paper of that city. The loss to Morgan Bros., in whose mills the fire originated, was $100,000; on James & Sutley's mill, $50,000, with but little insurance. Hodges & Merrill's residence, one of the finest in the city, was burned. The *Northwestern* office went like paper, though the building in which it was situated was brick. Courtney's block, which was erected last winter, was burned; loss $40,000; insurance $4,000. The Algoma House, Beckley's hotel store, loss $8,000 to $100,00; Hays' hardware store, loss $60,000; Williams' block, loss $7,000; Kuehn & Stead's dry goods, loss $15,000; Webber's millinery, loss $10,000; Clark & Forbes' dry goods, $20,000; Vieli's grocery, $18,000; Northcraft's grocery, loss $20,000; Johns & Bros.' Bigger's dry goods, about $100,000 [This was the largest store in town, and the building was regarded as fire-proof]; Mckee & Finch's dry goods, $70,000; Gibb's block, containing the *Independent*, about $50,000; Union National bank building, $25,000; postoffice, $10,000; Stickney's boot and shoe store, $20,000; Johns & Bros.' dry goods, $50,000; Ford's confectionary, $15,000; Hughes' dry goods, $30,000; Bowman's store, $40,000; Ash and Page's grocery, $20,000; Fuller's dry goods, $70,000; Gibb's shoe store, $25,000 to $35,000; Hatch's jewelry store, $30,000; Public Library, $7,000; Gardner's confectionary and *Times* office, with other offices in the same block, $40,000; Beckwith House, $30,000, insurance $17,000; Beckwith block, containing Good Templars' hall, $75,000; Adams House, $150,000. The Court House and records were saved. The Adams and Fremont Houses were burned, loss about $25,000. Coleman's printing office, $6,000; Morse & Bisnah's wholesale liquor house, $15,000; three stories in the adjoining block, $20,000; Crawford & Williams' hardware, $50,000; Forbes' block, $10,000; Metz & Schlorbe's leather store, $30,000; Powell's crockery store, $20,000; Dickman's, $25,000. These figures are only approximate, no list of the insurance could be given by Mr. Allen then.

At this hour little beyond what was telegraphed this afternoon about the insurance can be learned. Insurance agents here say they cannot obtain any facts from their representatives in Oshkosh, and owing to the condition of the wires little report can be obtained from that point.

Later.—The *Inter-Ocean's* special from Oshkosh says that insurance to the amount of Garrey & Harmon is estimated at half a million. The loss by the fire is thought to be greater than at first reported, and is now put at a half million. It is estimated, in general terms, that the insurance is fifty per cent. of the losses. About three hundred families are burned out, and no list can be much needed. The City Council has appropriated $2,000 for their immediate wants. There is no discouragement among the business men, and the feeling is strong that rebuilding must commence at once. Several hours of rain to-day failed to extinguish the fire, which is still burning among the debris.

A special to the *Times*, from Fon du Lac, says: A cloud hangs over the stricken city. Five times since its foundation has a conflagration visited it, but the present calamity is the most crushing one of all. This is the third time within a year that fire has desolated it. This fire has taken most of the fine residences and homes. The citizens seem utterly hopeless, and walk the streets with ashen faces. Fires are still smouldering, and when the former owners are asked what the will do, they reply that they cannot tell at present. The offices of the telegraph are crowded, and facilities for work are very poor. This, added to the general confusion and the inability of even those who were losers to give particulars, precludes the possibility of an extended report. Oshkosh lies on a flat piece of ground, and there is almost a continuous southwest wind which, on this occasion, was blowing with great violence. It has been the custom in Oshkosh latterly, when a heavy westerly wind was blowing, for the mills which are situated in the western part of the city to stop work, to prevent fires. A number of mills shut down Wednesday noon, but Spaulding and Peck refused to work, and when Mr. Morgan asked Mr. Peck to do so he was answered shortly that he (Peck) intended to run his business. Shortly after this the Morgan Brothers' mill was observed to be on fire, and in a few minutes the whole building was in flames. The fire companies and thousands of citizens were promptly on hand, but the gale was so fierce and the material of the mill so combustible that the fire could not be stayed, and it speedily drove them from place to place and advanced to the heart of the city. J. N. Davis, a clerk in the employ of Morgan Bros., attempted to save some books from the mill, but becoming bewildered was nearly roasted to death before he could find his way out, and expired soon after he reached the open air. The air was filled with shingles and cinders, which bore destruction to houses at a great distance from the actual flames, and as the flames proceeded rapidly toward the principal thoroughfares, even the most sanguine gave up the hope of checking them, and the city was devastated as already described.

Oconomowoc, Wis.—$20,000.

MILWAUKEE, April 29.—A fire at Oconomowoc, this morning, destroyed the La Belle House, the drug store of Ackley Larone and the dry goods store of T. W. Brown & Co. Loss $20,000. The La Belle House is insured, except the furniture. There is no insurance on the other buildings.

Detroit—$330,000.

DETROIT, April 28.—At 3:40 this morning a large fire, originating in the factory of the Webber Furniture Company, on High and Montcalm streets, consumed the factory, together with ten or twelve dwelling houses adjoining on Montcalm and John streets. The firemen were promptly on the spot, but the furniture factory being filled with dry material burned like a tinder box. The building was a five story brick, two hundred and fifty feet long by one hundred and twenty-five wide, and fronting on three streets, situated in a thickly settled neighborhood, mostly of wooden buildings. The whole fire department was called into action, and by their exertions a very disastrous conflagration was averted. Loss on the factory building, $200,000; machinery, stock and outbuildings, $100,000; estimated loss on dwellings and their contents, $30,000 to $35,000. The amount of the insurance is not known at this writing. The loss to insurance companies is a total one.

Covington, Ky.—$40,000.

CINCINNATI, April 29. — Niemyer's brewery, at Covington, Ky., was burned this morning. The loss amounts to $30,000. The residence adjoining the brewery was also damaged to the extent of $10,000. The insurance is $18,000 in local companies.

Ballycroy, Onterio—Three Lives Lost.

TORONTO, April 29.—A fire at Ballycroy, this morning, destroyed Peter Small's warehouse, two hotels and a number of other buildings. Loss $15,000; insurance $10,000. Bridget Burke, Mary Ann Fanning and Margaret Daley lost their lives during the progress of the fire.

Boston—$30,000.

BOSTON, April 29.—The large brick building, Nos. 11 to 17 Bowker street, and contents were damaged by fire to-night $30,000. Samuel D. Hicks was owner, and the tenants were machinists.

Destruction of Audubon's Library at the House of His Sister-in-Law, at Shelbyville, Ky.

LOUISVILLE, April 29.—The *Courier-Journal's* Shelbyville, Kentucky, special reports the destruction by fire to-day of the residence of Mrs. Lucy Bakewell, at that place, in which was the library of the great naturalist Audubon. Mrs. Bakewell was Audubon's sister-in-law, and his library had been given to her. The collection consisted of about eight hundred volumes, and was of great value to scientists. Nothing was saved.

OMAHA.

Transit of the Black Hills Miners—Tide of Returned Californians—Reception of General Crook and his Officers—Condition of the River.

OMAHA, April 29.—The party of miners who were brought out of the Black Hills by the military, passed through here to-day. They were generously furnished free transportation by the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad to the Missouri Valley, Iowa, they being penniless.

Seven hundred returned California emigrants have arrived here in the last two days, and hundreds more are coming.

Gen. Geo. Crook and staff and the garrison officers were entertained by the Merchants' Club of this city this evening. A reception and banquet were given, and the meeting was highly complimentary to the guests of the club.

The river continues to fall at this point. The local fall during the last thirty-six hours, is thirteen inches. A fall of three feet is reported above. The damage done by this high water is considerable. It is thought the Union Pacific Company will be obliged to move its freight houses to higher ground.

WIND STORM.

Reports of Damage in Cincinnati, Cleveland and Columbus—One Man Killed.

CINCINNATI, April 29.—During the prevalence of a high wind, a portion of a wooden sidewalk was lifted from its place, and one plank, blown with great force, struck a man named Wm. Finnegan and knocked him down. A wagon than ran over and killed him.

CLEVELAND, April 29.—A severe rain and wind storm passed over this city this afternoon, doing much damage to buildings, chimneys, and shade and fruit trees. The flagstaff in the public square was broken off, and the spire of the first Presbyterian church was badly damaged. No loss of life is reported. The velocity of the wind was forty-eight miles per hour.

COLUMBUS, April 29.—An unusually heavy wind prevailed here during this afternoon, blowing down chimneys, fences and a section of the sheet iron roofing from the new Union Depot.

ST. PAUL.

Custer's Black Hills Expedition—Increased Activity of Navigation on the Upper Missouri.

ST. PAUL April 29.—General Custer is here. He does not expect to start upon the expedition ordered by General Sheridan, for the exploration of the regions far beyond the Black Hills, before about the fifteenth of June. A cavalry and infantry force is to start from Ft. Lincoln at about that time. Before the expedition moves, reinforcements must arrive from the South.

Steamboat navigation on the Missouri above Bismarck is now unobstructed, leaving Bismarck frequently for the Red River of the North. An immense freightage is going forward. Two lines of steamers are in operation, instead of one last year, and freight rates are greatly reduced, notwithstanding the large increase of traffic.

CINCINNATI.

Vice President Wilson Westward Bound—Part Interest in the Steamer Thompson Dean Sold.

CINCINNATI, April 29.—Vice President Henry Wilson arrived to-day and, after staying a few hours, departed for Louisville, whence he will go to St. Louis and Denver.

A three-eighths interest in the steamer Thompson Dean was sold to-day for $42,000. The boat cost $230,000 four years ago.

CHARLESTON.

Ex-Congressman Bowen Arrested on a Serious Charge.

CHARLESTON

The Commercial.

FRIDAY, APRIL 30, 1875.

THE New Yorkers have got their Cardinal, and the Cardinal has got his red cap; now let us have a rest.

"CATCH the bear before you sell his skin," Governor TILDEN. You must *oust* those canal thieves before your "reform" cries will tring any grist to your Presidential hopper.

GOVERNOR HARTRANFT has placed us under obligations for a copy of the general laws passed by the Legislature during the session of 1875. The acts are fifty-nine in number, and occupy but fifty-eight pages of the ordinary pamphlet form.

INDIANA papers boast that the school fund of that State is two million dollars more than that of any other State in the Union. So much the more despicably mean, then, to exclude the children of colored taxpayers from participation in its benefits.

SOME dissatisfaction is expressed in Catholic quarters because, at the coronation of Cardinal MCCLOSKEY, "none of the Washington officials were present, as had been expected." Did they look for the formal subordination of the Republic to the hierarchy thus soon?

EVERY public school house in Texas was built under Republican rule; but now, under Democratic administration, free schools are being crushed out, and more penitentiaries ordered. That is the difference between the two civilizations, and really it seems a notable one.

THE Darton, Ohio, *Journal* proves that the late Democratic Legislature of that State levied $716,319 75 more taxes than the preceding Republican Legislature. Figuratively speaking, the Democratic party, there as elsewhere, has proved itself a literal and most costly fraud.

THE idea of woman suffrage is rapidly growing in England, and counts among its open advocates many of the best and most eminent men and women in that country, which shows the high character of the cause as represented socially and individually. On the whole, the movement seems likely to triumph a good deal earlier there than here.

NEXT month the Kentucky Bourbons will nominate a candidate for Governor, and the *Courier-Journal*, thoroughly enamored of the matchless statesmanship and unrivalled patriotism of JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE, passionately bemoans that, by reason of the Fourteenth amendment, although he "could carry the State almost *en masse*," he is ineligible. This means that, in Democratic Kentucky, the stronger a man's rebellion record, the firmer his hold on popular sympathy and esteem.

DISCOURSING on the subject of "brain-feeding," and on the proper diet for building up colossal minds, a Western paragraphist plaintively observes that if genius is to be sought in codfish and cream, "and calves' brains are to be sucked in from the outside," we shall presently find ourselves deprived of the sole aristocracy of which we can boast—the aristocracy of intellect. He may console him with the reflection that it will not affect him, however. The practice of cannibalism is not at all likely to come in vogue, here.

THE Brooklyn *Argus* has an article on the growth of that city which reveals the curious fact that, since 1868, the number of new buildings put up has been steadily decreasing. It furnishes the following figures in proof:

Years.	Buildings.	Years.	Buildings.
1868	4,849	1872	3,920
1869	2,671	1873	1,920
1870	2,846	1874	1,332
1871	3,144		

The figures for the city of New York, on the same subject, would show a still greater falling off than this, if they could be got at in any way.

THE British Board of Trade returns for last month show many effects of the revolution in the iron trade which is steadily transferring the supremacy to us. The total value of all exports was £18,638,223, against £20,100,814 at the corresponding month of last year, or a decrease of seven and a half per cent., while the total value of our imports was £30,920,747, against £29,748,844 last year, or an increase of four per cent. Among the exports there is a decrease of fourteen and a half per cent. in the quantity of iron and steel, while the diminution in value amounts to twenty-four and a half per cent.

ACCORDING to Professor MARSH, the fossil fauna of the Rocky Mountains exhibit a regularly progressive development in size and complexity of brain. In some species the post pliocene animal has a brain several times as great as his miocene brother, and with better developed hemispheres. The brain of the horse has increased in size and convolutions from the eocene period to the present era of spring and fall meetings, and the same sort of progressive development in the brains of the monkey tribe is said to be most remarkable. There is still, therefore, it would seem, a possibility that a race of intellectual beings may yet, in the remote future, descend from the "Gideons," "Gaths" and "Eli Perkins" of the present age.

INDIANAPOLIS holds its municipal election next Tuesday, and the desperate efforts which the Democrats are making to carry it may be inferred from the following extract from the *News*, of Tuesday evening:

"A drunken Celtic, giving his name as E. Gerls, from Richmond, at the Union Depot this morning, hunting for Mayor Mitchell or Councilman Bigham, was taken in by two Republicans, and by them pumped of information that he had brought over twenty-four Irishmen to vote in the Ninth ward, twenty were coming to-night, and he wanted transportation for seventy-five more. So trustful a soul should not be entrusted with the transportation for these Republicans secured from him a list of those now here, and will take measures to checkmate those coming to-night."

The Democratic officials themselves do not pretend to deny that there has been a wholesale importation of Democratic voters into that city going on for weeks past.

WE PUBLISHED, the other day, a list of the failures occurring in the country for the first three months of the present year, with a comparative statement showing that the amount of liabilities exhibited no increase whatever above the average of previous years. So far as our own State is concerned, while the number of failures does not differ materially from the average of 1874, the amount of liabilities is very much smaller, being less than sixty per cent. of the amount in one quarter of that year. The total number of failures in Pennsylvania, during 1874, was 644, and the aggregate liabilities amounted to $34,774,000. Divided by four this gives 181 failures, with $8,693,500 liabilities, for a quarter of the year. During the first three months of 1875 the number of failures was 155, and the amount of liabilities $4,927,606. This marked decrease is matter for general congratulation, indicating, as it does, the hopeful and improving character of our commercial status.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Scientific American* states that he has discovered a certain remedy for potato rot. He says the process is due to the action of microscopic parasites attacking the tubers. The ova of the insects seem to occupy the interior layer of the cuticle of the potato, and pass rapidly into the larval state under the proper thermal condition. After various experiments he found that carbolic acid is fatal to these little pests. He recommends a combination of one part of carbolic acid to thirty parts of common whitewash, applied to the tubers before planting. This [illegible] be a very important discov[illegible] canoe and at pre[illegible] the great[illegible]

and the reduction of one-third recommended by the Canal Board, instead of being denied, is declared to be not sufficient to meet the necessities of the situation. The *Bulletin* says:

"The grain trade is going to Philadelphia and Baltimore with a rapidity that will soon cause the transfer of steamship lines from New York to those ports; and it will be found much less easy to get our trade back again than it was to allow it to be diverted from us. With the departure of our export trade must go a proportionate amount of our import business; for the one necessarily goes with the other. The loss of the canal trade is, therefore, only one part of the danger that threatens us; and by no means the chief one."

That this is not an idle fear is shown by the following letter from a prominent forwarding house in Toledo to the President of the New York Produce Exchange. He says: "We cannot draw corn to your city unless prices improve. We are filling large orders for Philadelphia and Baltimore. Business with those places seems to be only limited to the ability of the railroads to transport it properly." The action of the Legislature, to-day, is awaited by the merchants of New York with great anxiety.

IRON AND STEEL TESTS.

We learn from the Washington papers that active preparations are making at the Washington Navy Yard for the tests of the strength of iron and steel ordered by the last Congress. The commission appointed by the President to supervise these tests consists of Colonel LAIDLEY, of the Ordnance; Colonel GILMORE, of the Engineers; Commander BEARDSLEY, and Chief Engineer DAVID SMITH, of the Navy, and Prof. THURSTON. The members of this commission are professional observers of the uses and tests of iron and steel and will test and brand specimens sent in by different makers. The examination will also embrace a combination of chemical and mechanical tests, and the testing of structures of the sizes actually employed, and under the conditions of actual service. We are not advised when the experiments will be made, nor under what regulations; but, as our manufacturers are directly interested in the results, and will, in all probability, avail themselves of the chance to submit their wares to the tests to be employed, we shall watch closely the further steps that may be taken, and keep our readers posted as to the facts in the case.

THE demagogues of the press, in this city, have been trying their vocal organs in getting up a howl over the action of the Republican County Committee on the 27th instant in electing delegates to the State Convention. To read their screeds one would almost think that the unpardonable sin had been committed.

There are sixty-six counties in this State, and out of that number sixty-two, exclusive of Allegheny, have been regularly in the practice of electing their delegates to the State Convention by their county committees. That method of election prevails throughout the State, and has so prevailed for years. The exceptions are Philadelphia, Lancaster and Washington, and the exceptions prove the rule. No one complains that the county committees have chosen the delegates in Beaver, Butler, Erie, Crawford, Westmoreland and Indiana; and why should there be complaint here? The County Committee has done, here, precisely what has been done in nearly every other county in the Commonwealth. It has simply fallen in with the general rule and taken the county out of the list of exceptions.

If the State Convention had been called to meet *after* our county nominating conventions, the selection of delegates would, very properly, have been left to them; but to call conventions specially for that purpose would only entail expense and trouble without any adequate compensation therefor. The last convention held in this county, for that purpose, had only about three-fifths of the districts represented, and of the delegates present at least half were either self-appointed or elected by a handful of personal friends. The party took no open interest in the matter, and a convention chosen in that way and under such circumstances was no better representative of the sentiment of the party than the County Committee is.

Since the division of the county into separate Senatorial and Representative districts, it is not so easy or light a matter to summon conventions as it was. Formerly one county convention did the whole business, whose work would be necessary to summon *ten* separate and distinct conventions, four Senatorial and six Representative. This would involve the finding of ten separate places for holding the conventions, as well as the election of two delegates from each precinct, one to the Senatorial and the other to the Representative conventions. Was it worth while to go to all this trouble and expense for the mere purpose of electing delegates to the State Convention? We think not; and we are especially confirmed in this view by our knowledge of the fact that the primary meetings, which have heretofore been held for that purpose, have been either totally neglected or attended by so few as to be, practically, not attended at all.

Upon a view of the entire ground, we are satisfied that the County Committee acted wisely in choosing the delegates to the State Convention. We had no hand, whatever, in the formation of this committee, as most of these howling dervishes had; and we feel, therefore, all the more free to commend its action.

THE action of a portion of the English manufacturers in refusing to send their wares to the Philadelphia Exposition in 1876, is an indication that Congress acted wisely in repealing the ten per cent. reduction in the tariff. These manufacturers say it is of no use to send their wares to Philadelphia for exhibition, because, being shut out of the American market by our tariff, they can not sell their goods here except at a loss to themselves. We are glad to know, by their own confession, that they *are* shut out from our markets, and we shall esteem it a happy day for this country when it can manufacture its own goods and be independent entirely of the manufacturers of other nations. The ten per cent. reduction in the tariff, made in 1872, was adopted because our financiers thought the tariff, as it stood, would produce more revenue than we would need. The panic of 1873 dispelled that delusion, for delusion it was, and the necessities of the Government compelled its repeal. That the English manufacturers should find that, incidentally, it hurts them, we are not surprised to hear. They cry out that "it is unfair to them," as if an American Congress was bound, in its legislation, to consult *their* interests! "It is a tax on Sheffield," they further make moan. "The ten per cent. reduction was an act of justice to English manufacturers." "Its repeal is an outrage." These are some of their expressions, and mild ones at that. We need not give examples to show that the effect of the tariff is hurtful to our competitors and beneficial to us, as the fact is patent, but so long as the contest continues we think it will be good policy to continue to do just those things to which they object. Our tariff is made for our own benefit, exclusively, and their interest in it is not a subject of consideration. England does not legislate for our benefit, and she has no right to expect us to be less selfish than she is herself.

FROM the special Rome, Georgia, correspondence of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, we get fuller particulars regarding the recent shipment from that place of one hundred tons of pig iron to Europe, to which we referred a day or two ago. The grade sent was extra soft, which does not chill alone, and the English propose to mix it with their poorer pig, and thus get a chilling iron, and also of extra toughness for agricultural machinery. The manufacturers realized seven pounds, or about thirty-seven dollars, per ton in Liverpool. They figure as follows:

Freight to Savannah	$1 60
To Cincinnati	6 00

[illegible] glad to know, by their own confession, that they *are* shut out from our markets, and we shall esteem it a happy day for this country when it can manufacture its own goods and be independent entirely of the manufacturers of other nations. The ten per cent. reduction in the tariff, made in 1872, was adopted because our financiers thought the tariff, as it stood, would produce more revenue than we would need. The panic of 1873 dispelled that delusion, for delusion it was, and the necessities of the Government compelled its repeal. That the English manufacturers should find that, incidentally, it hurts them, we are not surprised to hear. They cry out that "it is unfair to them," as if an American Congress was bound, in its legislation, to consult *their* interests! "It is a tax on Sheffield," they further make moan. "The ten per cent. reduction was an act of justice to English manufacturers." "Its repeal is an outrage." These are some of their expressions, and mild ones at that. We need not give examples to show that the effect of the tariff is hurtful to our competitors and beneficial to us, as the fact is patent, but so long as the contest continues we think it will be good policy to continue to do just those things to which they object. Our tariff is made for our own benefit, exclusively, and their interest in it is not a subject of consideration. England does not legislate for our benefit, and she has no right to expect us to be less selfish than she is herself.

FROM the special Rome, Georgia, correspondence of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, we get fuller particulars regarding the recent shipment from that place of one hundred tons of pig iron to Europe, to which we referred a day or two ago. The grade sent was extra soft, which does not chill alone, and the English propose to mix it with their poorer pig, and thus get a chilling iron, and also of extra toughness for agricultural machinery. The manufacturers realized seven pounds, or about thirty-seven dollars, per ton in Liverpool. They figure as follows:

Freight to Savannah	$1 60
To Cincinnati	6 00
[illegible]	[illegible]

PLEURO-PNEUMONIA is said to have again made its appearance among the cattle in the counties of New Jersey nearest New York city. Some accounts speak of the "unusual prevalence of the disease," while others consider it a revival of last [illegible]'s scare, when the disease swept off [illegible] herds of cows and looked

[illegible] Newark *Adver-* [illegible] for informa- [illegible]s is generally [illegible]at persons [illegible]ally con- [illegible]get rid [illegible] exists [illegible]erous, [illegible] an [illegible]rs [illegible]t [illegible]ig [illegible]he [illegible]as [illegible]vania [illegible] cattle [illegible]s no other [illegible]e is known, [illegible]ws on the subject [illegible]The meat of such [illegible] and cannot be sold [illegible]all. The disease has [illegible]g among cattle in Europe [illegible] for a number of years, and [illegible]pposed to have run its course it [illegible]seem to have done so.—*Philadelphia North American.*

A HEROIC BRAKEMAN.

A Terrible Accident Avoided by the Coolness and Bravery of a Railroad Employee —One of the Immortal Names.

BOSTON, MASS., April 27.—George B. Granger, a brakeman on the Boston and Lowell Railroad, has earned a fame to-day which will live for generations. He was on duty on the inward Montreal express, and when between Wilmington and Woburn the coupling gave way between two of the cars on the forward part of the train and the engine and two or three of the cars which were held to it being thus relieved of the weight of the half dozen cars behind immediately ran away from them. When the detachment took place the train was running at the rate of thirty-five miles per hour. At this moment Granger was sitting at the window of the last car in the first part of the train and seeing the bellrope quickly draw, observed the break in a second and immediately jumped to action. He knew that if the bellrope sounded the engineer's bell, the engineer would stop the train, and then the rear part thereof would crash against the front, so he rapidly pulled the rope toward him from the rear and speedily detached it. He then ran through the train, clambered over the engine's tender, in order to cause the engineer to accelerate his speed so as to keep out of the way of the rear part. Realizing, moreover, that the first impulse of the engineer, who stood with one hand on the lever, would be to stop the train he stepped up to him with forced calmness, put one hand on his shoulder and the other on the hand that held the lever and said, "Don't stop." Having put the engineer on his guard he

POINTED OUT THE DANGER.

Passengers, who were anxiously watching, say the engineer, when the danger became apparent to him, turned pale but remained cool and at once put on all possible speed to keep out of the way of the detached part of the train, which was thundering along behind. This done, the engineer blew his signal to put on brakes, hoping the brakeman or some one else on the rear of the train would hear and act upon the signal, but no one did, and the race was thus kept up for a couple of miles, with imminent risk of a collision, and no one in the rear part of the train conscious of danger. Fortunately the up train for Lawrence came along at this critical juncture, and the engineer, taking in the situation, sounded his whistle, and by this means aroused the brakeman on the detached portion of the train, who soon averted fur ther danger by applying his brakes. But for the coolness and prompt action of Granger a terrible accident was inevitable.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Jamestown, New York, is to have a cotton mill to cost $165,000.

A cliptomaniac editor out West asks "What is steel?" His shears can tell him.

"Governor Tilden weighs only one hundred pounds." Quite a light weight reformer!

A patent churn, invented by an injinious Sioux squaw, is on exhibition in Washington.

Maine sportsmen now amuse themselves by hunting moose. The meat is sold for three cents a pound.

Thirty-three thousand visitors wintered in Florida this season, spending at least three million dollars.

The enormous quantity of 8,250,521 bushels of grain, of which 4,493,703 is wheat, is now stored at Chicago.

The attempt to acclimate the California salmon in our Eastern rivers and lakes has proved very successful.

True bills have been found against over a hundred leading citizens of Atlanta, Georgia, for private gambling.

Garibaldi's projects for irrigating the Roman campagna and regulating the Tiber, are likely to come to grief.

The tide of immigration is again setting Westward. On Monday 1,251 immigrants landed at Castle Garden, New York.

Ex-Senator Schurz, standing, "with head bowed down" "on the ashes of human ambition," wants another new party. It is sad.

Cincinnati's pride has again been aroused, by the possession of a feminine fat phenomenon six years old, who weighs 140 pounds.

The insurance companies have refused lake rates ten per cent. in consequence of the reliability of the cautioning signals of old Probs.

The Paris Hippophagic Society offers a prize of five hundred francs to the first person who opens a horse butcher shop in the United States.

The Hawaiians are said to be extremely fond of reading, although their literature is circumscribed to a degree that amounts to absolute poverty.

The recent amendments to the mining laws of Michigan are said to have removed a great hindrance to the development of the Upper Peninsula.

The New York Legislature has just passed an act under which deaf mutes are to be educated at the expense of the counties in which they reside.

The news from the various posts and agencies in the Indian country is to the effect that an ominous uneasiness is manifest among all the tribes.

There is a man in Rhode Island named Twice, and, to be in keeping with his name, he weighs as much as two men—tunning the scales at 400 pounds.

A new railroad freight car has been invented, which it is claimed, weighs but half as much as the car at present in use, and will convey the same amount of freight.

The American sculptors at Florence are discussing the expediency of sending their best works to the Centennial. The idea is viewed with general favor among them.

In England and Wales the females out-number the males by five hundred thousand; but above the age of twenty-five the males exceed the females in number.

The Philadelphia *Times* credits Hannah F. Gould's beautiful poem, "A Name in the Sand," to George D. Prentice. There's literary knowledge and ability for you.

The Michigan Supreme Court has just decided unconstitutional the law providing that persons acquitted of crime on the plea of insanity shall be confined in the Insane Asylum.

Baltimore has passed an ordinance prohibiting fortune-tellers plying their vocation in that city on pain of a fine of fifty dollars. There were so many geese, and so easily plucked.

The Interior Department will shortly invite proposals to purchase the so-called "Cherokee strip," comprising 200,000 acres of Indian lands in Kansas adjoining the Indian Territory.

Hot Springs, Arkansas, is a village of some four thousand inhabitants, where there is a horse railroad, seven hotels, and a great many other improvements in addition to the dwellings.

The Omaha *Republican* proposes that the second centennial celebration of American Independence shall be held in that city. All right. Train will be dead by that time, and so will the rest of us.

Special Agent Elliott, of Alaska, maintains in his last report that for physiological reasons the seals will never leave that region, and that they will be a constant source of revenue to the Government.

A New York mechanic has just had is sued to him letters patent for an endless chain water wheel for propelling steamboats. He claims that a boat furnished with it can compete with the speed of a railroad train.

Vast beds of ore have been discovered near Fort Scott, Kansas, which yields a very malleable metal about the color of nickel. The blacksmiths of the neighborhood heat it in their furnaces, and use it for horse shoe nails.

At Lafayette, Ind., the other day, an engine house burned out in broad daylight, while the fire department, made up of Democratic ward politicians, lay dozing on their little beds below until the sparks dropped into their hair.

The Educational Bureau has issued a circular calling uponall educational institutions to contribute for the Exposition at Chili as peedily as possibly material which will serve to give a full idea of the systems of education in this country.

Look out for the millennium. The Democratic Governor of Maryland has actually received at the Executive Mansion Bishops Wayman and Campbell, and the members of the African Methodist Episcopal Conference, now in session at Annapolis.

A New Zealand paper publishes an account of the capture of two living moas in that country. The genus of gigantic birds was believed by zoologists to be completely extinct. These specimens are described as respectively by eight and five feet in height.

On the 11th of January last a telegram was sent from Boston to France announcing that on the previous day a great cyclone, with its center at that time in Newfoundland, was moving thence eastward across the Atlantic, and in four or five days would probably arrive in Europe, by way of Ireland. The storm did, in fact, reach Ireland on the 15th of January, and proceeded eastward.

A Severe Criticism on Mr. Garrett's Recent Speech.

[From the Philadelphia Times.]

* * * * * * *

We have been led to the discussion of this problem by the very extraordinary speech made by President Garrett, of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, before his board a few days ago. Upon his declaration of the usual five per cent. semi-annual dividend to the stockholders, Mr. Garrett addressed his directors in terms of such unwarranted self-adulation, and of such reckless personal criticism of his leading railroad rivals, that few even of his most devoted associates can respect his attributes as the directing mind of a great corporation. Indeed, it would be charitable to accept the repeated intimations that a mind never marked by breadth of boldness of grasp has weakened under severe exactions, and now plays fantastic tricks before endangered stockholders. He opens with congratulations upon the declaration of a five per cent. dividend, and boasts of the "splendid and singularly successful results" of the ruinous competition now waged between the trunk lines in all Western business. Then, with such concealment of the actual truth as to amount to falsehood that is as transparent as the light of day, he points to an increase of gross earnings for the month of March over the corresponding month of last year, of over $105,000, and to an increase of fifty per cent. on the Chicago division in a single month. Did Mr. Garrett suppose for a moment that it would not be noticed that he does not claim to have earned his dividend, and that on the Chicago division he does not pay a dividend at all? And is he weak enough to dream that any man of ordinary intelligence will not know that he has not net profits to pay his dividend, and that with a silly, bombastic proclamation he is giving to his stockholders money not now earned, and certain never to be earned, under his present policy? His gross receipts may be stated, but his tickets are held by thousands to-day, good until kind, to-morrow this year or, next, and thrice his boasted excess of gross earnings has come from the purchase of those tickets, which will almost end his revenue for through passengers over his road for a year to come. Nor is he more fortunate in his freights, for he does not transport a ton of through freight any kind now that does not actually cost him twice as much as he receives for it. His present rate is less than seven mills per mile, and to declare to stockholders that he has attained the most "splendid and singularly satisfactory results" by selling out his main passenger traffic for a year ahead, at less than half price, and by shipping their freights, every ton of which adds just so much to his losses, is to proclaim himself the veriest knave or fool, and to insult intelligent business circles.

OHIO NEWS.

They are talking in Xenia of a fire alarm telegraph with fifteen boxes.

The Grangers of Van Wert county propose to build a warehouse at Van Wert.

A deed recorded recently in Cuyahoga county conveys $3,500 worth of property for love and affection.

The first Catholic service under the Gegban bill took place in the Cleveland workhouse on the 25th.

A grain dealer who traveled recently between Xenia and Dayton reports that he saw only two good fields of wheat.

At Napoleon, Wednesday, Mr. Jesse L. Holly, an old citizen and soldier of the war of 1812, died in his eighty-sixth year.

"Boston" Corbett, who killed John Wilkes Booth, is said to be at present a hat maker in a Cleveland manufactory.

A case which originally involved a dollar and sixty cents has been pending in the Dayton courts for the last fifteen years.

Summit county produces over three and a half million pounds of cheese annually, and Lorain county produces double that amount.

At a recent wedding in Ohio, the minister was about to salute the bride, when she stayed him with, "No, mister, I give up them vanities now!"

Jerome Mellinger was killed last Monday, near Smithville, by a tree falling on him, crushing him to the ground and breaking his back.

A German boy named Kessler, about nine years old, living on Twentieth street, Columbus, was choked to death Sunday night by a grain of corn getting into his windpipe.

The following is the number of scholars in the Norwalk Sunday schools: Presbyterian, 202; Baptist, 147; Congregational, 219; Methodist, 123; Episcopal, 115; Universalist, 125; African Methodist Episcopal, 52.

A young man, Stimpson by name, living in Pike township, Fulton county, shot and badly wounded a horse-thief on the night of the 12th inst.; and now people want to know whose body fills a new-made grave in the cemetery there.

The "Immortal J. N." has not "lifted the veil of eternity," as was stated by many newspapers. He visited the Cincinnati *Enquirer* office on Monday night, without the aid of a spiritual medium to call him back from the shadowy shore.

Two students at Buchtel College, Akron, having managed to get respectively $300 and $400 from home for defraying "current expenses," packed up bag and baggage and started last week for a trip to California. When last heard from they were at St. Louis bound westward.

The Youngstown *Register and Tribune* states that the fruit in that vicinity was not so badly damaged by the late frosts as was generally supposed. A fair proportion of the cherries escaped, as well as all the later varieties of apples, but the peaches, pears and plums are killed.

Dr. George Brown, the Conneaut veterinary surgeon who attempted to invent a new disease for horses by injecting poison under their skins and then advertising to cure them, has been sentenced to two years in the Ohio Penitentiary. He isn't the first inventor whose efforts were unappreciated.

The first postoffices on the Western Reserve were established simultaneously at Canfield, Youngstown and Warren, by Postmaster General Habersham, in 1801. A man by the name of Gibson, of Canfield, carried the mail to Pittsburgh and back, once in two weeks, traveling on foot, and carrying the mail on his back.

A Zanesville nurseryman reports that the early apples, pears and cherries are killed; peaches, a few live buds still to be found; plums, wild goose and damson and some other varieties not much injured; grapes somewhat damaged; strawberries likely to come out all right; raspberries badly killed; currants mostly killed.

The Canal Dover *Reporter* learns from President Dennison that the building of the Massillon and Coshocton Railway is an assured fact, and that work will be commenced at no very distant day. This road will pass through one of the richest mineral districts in the State, and its friends think it cannot fail to be a good paying route.

A special to the Columbus *Journal* from Delaware, says that a girl sixteen years of age, a daughter of John Hamilton, a resident of that county, has been missing since Saturday night last, and it is feared that she had thrown herself into the Scioto river, as she has been under the impression for some time that she was to marry Ugly to-day. Whenever a girl thinks she is not pretty, she wants to die.

The committee appointed to investigate the condition of the Henry county Treasury report a deficiency of $1,519 59. Concerning it the committee say: "Mr. Van Fleet claims a credit of $1,054 86 on tax sales certificates, and $549 21 on tax receipts made out and in his hands or paid, which is not considered by us as assets belonging to the County Treasury, but were taken by him in good faith, and which leaves a deficiency as we have above stated."

At Sunbury, Delaware county, on Monday, while the wife of Mr. George Armstrong, a prominent merchant, and one of the most highly esteemed citizens of the place, was engaged in superintending soap-making in the back yard of her residence, her clothing took fire, and she became instantly enveloped in a sheet of flame. Mr. Armstrong, who happened to be near by, vainly endeavored to relieve her by stripping off her clothing, and in the effort to do so was herself severely, if not fatally burned. Mrs. Armstrong lingered in great agony until Tuesday, when she expired. Her mother-in-law is reported to be in a critical condition, but may recover.

A Toledo paper says: As spring opens, the people begin to say a good deal in praising of the damage occasioned by the severe weather of last winter, and the polar wave which passed over the country about the middle of the present month. We have already referred to the damage which winter wheat and fruits have sustained, and to the fact that in many localities even fruit and ornamental trees have been killed. We now learn that in this section clover has been entirely destroyed, the roots being dead. How general this destruction has been, we are unable to state, but throughout the Black Swamp it is probable that the crop has been reduced fully one-half. One farmer informs us that in three fields of clover every root is destroyed.

A Self-Advertising Remedy.

There are certain proprietary articles that advertise themselves. Among these are Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. It may be truly said of this celebrated remedy for disorders of the stomach, liver and bowels, and antidote to malaria that the contents of every bottle is an advertisement, since its good effects so decidedly and promptly evince themselves as invariably to elicit favorable comment from those who use it. This is particularly true in rural neighborhoods invaded by chills and fever, and other types of malaria, for which it is a recognized specific. Such disorders being epidemic, the question "what is the best remedy and safeguard?" naturally presents itself to everybody in this vicinity, and is made the subject of general inquiry. A family bottle, fitted by the Bitters communicates the fact to the neighbors, who in turn become patrons of the great remedy, and proclaim its efficacy. This explains why it has become the most popular of American household medicines, and why its popularity is continually on the increase.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.

Assets January 1, 1873 - $778,251 56.

CHARTERED IN 1869.

Open daily DOORS OPEN at 9 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 8 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent. computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually in January and July. Book of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.

GEO. A. BERRY, President. JOHN SCOTT, JAS. PARK, JR., Vice Presidents. D. E. MCKINLEY, Secretary and Treasurer. A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.

John B. Bailey, Solicitor.

NATIONAL INSURANCE CO.,

43 South Diamond St., Allegheny City.

W. W. MARTIN.....President.
JAMES E. STEVENSON.....Secretary.

L. GLESENKAMP,

SUCCESSOR TO

C. WEST & CO.,

Carriage Manufacturer,

Nos. 75, 77 and 79 Liberty St.

LARGEST AND FINEST STOCK OF

CARRIAGES AND WAGONS,

IN THE CITY.

All Work Warranted to be of the Best Material and Finish.

Eastern Made Carriages always on hand.

Repairing of every kind Executed Promptly.

PATENTS.

Persons desiring to procure Patents, or wishing to obtain information from the U. S. Patent Office, are advised to consult F. A. LEHMANN, of Washington, D. C., corner of Seventh and G streets.

NO PATENT—NO PAY.

Send for a Circular.

DRY GOODS.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 28.

AT

WM. SEMPLE'S,

165, 167 and 169

FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY

GREAT BARGAINS IN

Black and Colored Dress Silks.

At $1 00, Extra Quality Black Silks, well worth $1 25.

At $1 25 and $1 37½, Heavy Black Dress Silks, most decided bargains.

At $1 50, one of the Greatest Bargains in Best Black Dress Silks ever offered, fully equal to the Silks usually sold at $2 00.

Bargains in Best Black Dress Silks.

At $1 50, Unsurpassed Bargains in Plain Colored Dress Silks, all desirable shades; will compare favorably with best $2 Silks.

Desirable Striped Dress Silks!

NEW BARGAINS TO-DAY IN

Black All-Wool Cashmeres,

At 62½c, 75c, 80c and $1 00 per yard, and Finer Qualities, at Equally Low Prices.

EXTRA BARGAINS OFFERED IN

BLACK MOHAIR ALPACAS,

From 25 cents to 75 cents per yard. Unsurpassed in the United States for good value.

AT 50 CENTS,

New Silk and Wool Pongees,

A SPLENDID BARGAIN

New Plaids, of every description.
New Serges, Diagonals, Poplins, &c.
New Mourning Dress Goods, &c.

Fine Dress Goods,

Of Every description—Special Bargains.

At 25c. Ladies' Summer Skirts.

At $1 00. New Spring Shawls, full size.

LATEST STYLES IN

Ladies' Ready-Made Dresses and Suits, Shawls, Jackets, Sacques, &c.

CARPETS.

CARPETS!

APRIL 1, 1875.

McFarland, Collins AND Co

NEW SPRING PATTERNS,

Bought at the Lowest Point reached for many years, and For Sale at Prices to Suit these Times.

New No. 101 Fifth Ave,

Next to U. S. Custom House and Postoffice, Second Floor.

CARPETS!

REMOVAL.

OLIVER M'CLINTOCK & CO.

Have Opened their New and Complete Assortment of WILTONS, VELVETS, BRUSSELS, TAPESTRY BRUSSELS, RUGS, &c., directly from Europe, which they offer as low as they can be purchased in New York.

Their New Stock of THREE-PLIES, TWO-PLIES, WOOLEN INGRAINS, RAG and HEMP CARPETS, and DRUGGETS, also, OIL CLOTHS, SHADES, MATTINGS, MATS, &c., is not surpassed in variety of Quality and Pattern, or in Lowness of Price.

Their Corps of Upholsterers do the work efficiently and with dispatch.

23 FIFTH AVENUE.

CARPETS!

The Best Styles,
Choicest Colors,
Latest Novelties,
Lowest Prices!

BOVARD, ROSE & CO.,

NEW NO. 29 FIFTH AVE.

J. & H. PHILLIPS,

Manufacturers and Dealers in

Oil Cloth, Window Shades, &c.

GREEN SHADE CLOTH A SPECIALTY.

Also Agents for the BOSTON BELTING CO.'S RUBBER BELTING HOSE, STEAM PACKING, &c.

Dealers in LEATHER BELTING, LACE LEATHER and RUBBER GOODS GENERALLY.

PAINTING, GRAINING and GLAZING.

Nos. 26 and 28 SIXTH STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.

MERCHANT TAILORS.

IF YOU WANT TO SEE THE NEWEST DESIGNS OF

Spring Goods, for Gents' Wear,

CALL AT

HENRY SMITH & SONS',

98 Wylie Avenue.

WALTER ANDERSON,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

(DIAMOND BANK BLOCK,)

No. 1 FIFTH AVENUE, Pittsburgh, Pa.

J. H. BUCHLON,

Merchant Tailor,

No. 54 SIXTH STREET,

Imports direct the FINEST GOODS, and can therefore sell lower than any other first-class house in the city.

MUHLANBRING is with this House.

MERCHANT TAILOR

B. TIEGEL,

No. 53 SMITHFIELD STREET.

Just received, a Full Line of CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, FOR SPRING WEAR, AT LOWEST PRICES.

NEW LOCATION.

Casey & Fogarty,

WHOLESALE

LIQUOR DEALERS,

Formerly of No. 315 Liberty Street, Now Occupy the

WELL KNOWN WAREHOUSE

HERETOFORE OCCUPIED BY ROBERT AND S. H. WATSON & CO.,

No. 339 Liberty St., Cor. of Tenth

With Complete Stock of different manufactures and all ages of PURE RYE WHISKY, together with BRANDIES, WINES, GINS, &c. Can furnish Retailers with Complete Outfit.

GIVE US A CALL.

The Best Goods at the Lowest Prices.

GAS GLOBES,

AT LOW PRICES, AT

J. P. SMITH, SON & CO.'S,

180 LIBERTY ST., near Sixth.

USE SAWYER'S BARBERS' SOAP

DRY GOODS.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 28.

AT

WM. SEMPLE'S,

165, 167 and 169

FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY

Will be Offered This Morning,

TEN CASES

SIDE BAND CALICOS,

Best Quality of Cloth and Fast Colors,

At the Remarkably Low Price of 6½ cts. per yard. As our supply is limited, they cannot last but two or three days.

Extraordinary Good Bargains in

Bleached and Unbleached Muslins, all widths.
Sheeting and Pillow Case Muslins.
White and Colored Table Linens.
Linen Towelings, Towels and Napkins.
White and Colored Bed Quilts, all qualities.

Calicos, Chintzes, and Percales,

Tickings, Checks and Ginghams.

UNSURPASSED BARGAINS IN

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, JEANS, &c

Of All Qualities, for Men and Boys' Wear.

Fine White and Colored and Barred Flannels. Shirting Flannels, of every description.

Carpets, Oil Cloths and Mattings.
Druggel Cloths, Rugs, Mats, &c.
Window Blinds and Fixtures.
Lace Curtains and Cornices.
Curled Cotton and Husk Mattresses.
Pillows, Spring Bed Bottoms, &c.

JOSEPH HO

MARKET

WHOLESA

Buyers will find it to their advantage to call and examine our very Complete Stock in the following Departments, to which we offer the Trade at the Lowest Eastern Figures.

Domestic Dry Goods,
Linen & Housekeeping Goods,
Cottonades, Cassimeres, Jeans,
Embroideries and Laces,
Skirts and Corsets, Trimmings,
Gent's Furnishing Goods,
Millinery and Straw Goods,

77 and 79 Ma

WHOLESA

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.

The Pittsburgh Insurance Company

Has Removed to their New Office,

Cor. of Wood Street and Fourth Avenue,

Where they will be pleased to meet their patrons and friends.

HENRY LLOYD, President.
JAMES GORDON, Vice President.
HILLIS MCKOWN, Secretary.

REMOVAL.

THOS. WIGHTMAN & CO.,

43 Wood St., opposite St. Charles Hotel.

WINDOW GLASS,

OF ALL SIZES, CUT TO ORDER.

VIALS, BOTTLES, AND DEMIJOHNS.

FRUIT JARS,

OF OLD AND RELIABLE PATENTS.

Prices to suit times. Quality and Style equal to any made in the country.

REMOVAL.

J. F. SCHROEDER,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

AND DEALER IN

GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS,

Has Removed from his old stand to

No. 63 Smithfield St.,

Third door above Fourth ave., Milliken's Block, PITTSBURGH, PA.

GENTLEMEN AND BOYS' CLO

MANUFACTURERS.

EXTRA QUALITY

Hydrant Hose

Hose Pipes

AND

COUPLINGS.

ailey, Farrell & Co.,

167 Smithfield Street,

PITTSBURGH FOUNDRY.

. GARRISON & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

HILLED AND SAND

ROLLS,

cknowledged Superior Quality, at the Lowest Current Prices.

E AND CLAY PULVERIZERS,

ROTARY SQUEEZERS,

skins' Patent Double Spiral Pinions and Rolling Mill Castings,

Of Every Description.

ice and Warehouse, 33 WOOD STREET, corner 3d avenue.

otten&Co

ULTON FOUNDRY,

Twenty-Fourth and Railroad Sts.

TWELFTH WARD, PITTSBURGH.

LLING MILL CASTINGS,

Blast Furnace Engines,

PLAIN AND GROOVED

HILLED ROLLS,

SHEARS AND PUNCHES,

L MACHINES, Ernest's Patterns,

Ore Pulverizers

Of Improved Construction.

s for Grinding Brick Clay.

astings Made Out of Gun Iron when ordered.

ROLLS TURNED.

RNEGIE BROTHERS & CO.

NION IRON MILLS,

PITTSBURGH,

MANUFACTURERS OF

OGE IRON, PATENT SOLID ROLLED WROUGHT IRON BEAMS,

ERS, CHANNEL IRON, ANGLES, ATES, AXLES, POST IRON, SPLICE BARS AND MERCHANT BARS,

tal attention given to unusual shapes and sizes,

OGGS, OFFICE AND WORKS, THIRTY-THIRD STREET, PITTSBURGH.

STERN OFFICE, 57 BROADWAY, N. Y.

ographs of Sections and Books of detailed ination, Estimates of strains, &c., furn on application.

City and Siberian Iron Works

OGERS & BURCHFIELD,

MANUFACTURERS OF

heet Iron

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

and Warehouse, No. 108 WATER STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.

. NIMICK. SAML. H. JACOBUS,
esident. General Manager and Treasurer,

obus & Nimick Manuf'g Co.,

PROPRIETORS OF

TSBURGH NOVELTY WORKS,

ERLY J. K. Mosher & Co., founded A. D. 1818, and

TSBURGH VARIETY WORKS,

erly Jones & Nimick Manufacturing Co., d A. D., 1855, Manufacturers of the well known and Novelty Brands of Locks and J. J. & S. and Novelty Brands of Locks and Co.'s Fairbanks' Patent Platform and Counter Scales, Tuttle and Combination Mills, Builders' and Dohardware generally.

Diamond Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

KSON, MARSHALL & CO.,

General Founders.

OUSE FRONTS A SPECIALTY.

er Liberty and Twenty-third Sts.

NSYLVANIA IRON WORKS.

erson, Macrum & Co.,

Manufacturers of all Descriptions of

t, Bar, Band and Small Iron

ize and Works, Second Avenue,

ediately above Upper Monongahela Bridge, PITTSBURGH.

special attention given to FINE SHEET.

HOR NAIL and TACK WORKS

hess, Smyth & Co.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

ils, Tacks, Brads, &c.

OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE,

ater Street and 146 First Avenue,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

JOHN FITZIMMONS,

th Side Brass Works.

ALL KINDS OF

ass Castings Made to Order.

ecial attention given to filling Orders for Finish Brass Goods and Anti-Friction Metal. Addres 95 CARSON STREET, SOUTH SIDE, PITTSBURGH, PA.

J. HAMMOND,

DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF

AP IRON, METAL AND STEEL

Rolling Mills and Forges supplied with IRON TO ORDER or FAGGOTED, as I have Two Sets of Rolling Mill Shears constantly running. Iron for Forgoting and other purposes.

E AND YARDS,

Eleventh St. and Duquesne Way,

ERS SOLICITED.

ills & Co.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

ughiogheny Cement,

LIME AND PLASTER,

No. 258 LIBERTY STREET.

STEAM BOILERS, &C.

ARA BOILER WORKS.

SNYDER & CO.,

Manufacturers of

BOILERS, OIL TANKS, STILLS, AGITATORS, SALT PANS, WASH KETTLES, IRON DOORS, PRISON DOORS, CHIMNEYS, BRICHEN FIREBOXES, &c.

Second Avenue and Liberty Street, PITTSBURGH, PA.

ring done promptly. Orders sent to the above will be promptly attended to.

LASS MANUFACTURERS.

burgh Flint Glass Works.

ESTABLISHED 1808.

BAKEWELL, PEARS & CO.

Office and Warehouse, 639 BINGHAM ST. between Eighth and Ninth streets, South Pittsburgh.

J. PEARS. B. BAKEWELL, JR., R. E. CAMPBELL.

For Sale.

UNIFORM SPRING WAGONS

Spring Wagons,

Farm Wagons,

Heavy and Light Wagons,

inds of Carts and Wheelbarrows.

Manufactured and for sale cheap, at

Iquesne Wagon Works,

Craig street and Allegheny river, two squares below Suspension Bridge.

epairing promptly done.

C. COLEMAN & SON.

OLMES..... JAMES IRWIN

AMES IRWIN & CO.,

F VITRIOL, MURIATIC ACID, ENGLISH and CHEMICAL SODA, and AQUA AMMONIA.

1-SO. 15 MARKET ST., PITTSBURGH

FINANCIAL

TRASK & STONE,

Bankers and Brokers,

No. 7 NEW STREET, NEW YORK,

Transact a General Banking Business.

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD

Bought and Sold on Commission,

AND

Carried on Margins.

DEPOSITS Received and INTEREST Allowed.

Accounts of Country Banks and Bankers received on favorable terms.

BANKS AND BANKERS.

Fifth National Bank,

LATE

ST. CLAIR BANKING COMPANY

No. 16 SIXTH STREET.

Accounts of Banks, Bankers, Corporations, Firms & Individuals Received. Certificates of Deposit Issued with Interest.

Collections Made at Lowest Rates. Investment Securities a Specialty. Governments, Gold, Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on Commission. Draw Bills on London, Ireland and the Continent.

ROBERT ARTHURS, President.
GEO. F. HUFF, of Greensburg, Vice Pres.
L. HALSEY WILLIAMS, Cashier.

The Tradesmen's National Bank

HAS REMOVED TO ITS

New Banking Rooms,

Cor. Wood St. and Fourth Ave.,

Where its Officers will be pleased to see all its old customers and such new ones as may favor it with their patronage.

ALEXANDER BRADLEY.....President.
WILLIAM VANKIRK.....Vice President.
CYRUS CLARKE, JR.....Cashier.

ALLEGHENY NATIONAL BANK,

OF PITTSBURGH,

NO. 33 FIFTH AVENUE.

CAPITAL STOCK - - $500,000

J. W. COOK.....President.
R. W. MACKEY.....Vice President.
W. McCANDLESS.....Cashier.

N. Holmes & Sons

BANKERS,

57 Market Street, Pittsburgh,

DEALERS IN

GOLD

AND

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO COLLECTIONS. MWF

HART, CAUGHEY & CO.

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

CORNER FOURTH AVE. AND WOOD STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

(Successors to HANNA, HART & CO.,)

Dealers in Exchange, Coin, Coupons, &c.

Particular attention paid to the Purchase and Sale of GOLD and SILVER BULLION.

SIGHT DRAFTS ON LONDON.

B. K. JAMISON, W. M. STEWART, J. H. KEESHOW.

ESTABLISHED 1855.

B. K. Jamison & Co.,

BANKERS,

N. W. Cor. Third and Chestnut Sts., Phila.

Dealers in Pittsburgh Bonds and all other Investment Securities.

Loans Negotiated on marketable collaterals at current rates.

Deposits of Banks and Bankers received, subject to check at sight. Interest allowed according to agreement.

ROOFING.

SLATE

ROOFING.

Aiken & Co.

CORNER

Liberty and Eleventh Sts.

Opposite the Grain Elevator, Pittsburgh, Pa.

SLATE DEALERS AND ROOFERS

Sole Agents for the Celebrated

Chapman Slate.

GRAVEL

ROOFING.

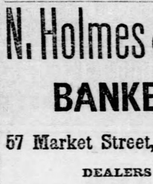
Roofs Repaired.

W. B. LUPTON & CO.,

854 PENN AVE.,

Hugh Woodside,

Roofer and Dealer in



SLATE!

Office—370 PENN STREET, opposite Fort Wayne Freight Depot.

All Orders promptly attended to. Work done by experienced workmen.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

LAING & McKALLIP,

DEALERS IN

GRAIN, FLOUR, FEED,

Baled Hay, &c.

GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED

PHŒNIX, LOUISVILLE and ROSENDALE HYDRAULIC CEMENTS.

Calcined Plaster,

SOLE AGENTS OF CELEBRATED

WILKESBARRE ANTHRACITE COAL.

347 Liberty Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

HENRY REA, Jr.,

Produce Commission Merchant,

305 Liberty st., opposite Smithfield st., Pittsburgh.

CLOVER, EARLY RISE, TIMOTHY PEERLESS and SEED. PEACHBLOWS.

For Seed or Table Use for sale in any quantity.

CALDWELL & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

AND DEALERS IN

GRAIN, HAY AND PRODUCE,

205 Liberty St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Orders for shipment and consignment solicited and promptly attended to.

FLOUR.

Best Brands of Winter and Spring Wheat Flour,

In store and to arrive. For Sale by

D. WALLACE.

PETROLEUM.

WARING BROS.,

Successors to Waring & King,

Commission Merchants in Petroleum and its Products,

49 Fifth Avenue.

Philadelphia address, WARING BROTHERS & CO., 30 Walnut street.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

THURSDAY EVENING, April 29, 1875.

There is no change to note in local finances. Business at the banks is quite active, and loans are in fair demand with the supply of funds abundant, discounts in the open market being about 10 per cent. per annum. There is no movement of currency, the supply of exchange being still sufficient to meet daily wants, so that the banks have not yet been obliged to ship bank notes. We hear that the City National has received her second installment ($5,000 of circulation), and will be in position to make loans liberally as soon as the *bills payable* are signed up. Since the issue of national bank notes, bankers have fallen into the habit of considering their circulation as part of their *assets* instead of part of their liabilities. Treasurer Spinner, in his usual curt way, has been reiterating this charge against the banks from year to year.

There is no doubt that the banks do make this mistake in their estimates of their loaning strength, yet it is not without reason. While they are compelled to redeem their own notes at their own counter, they have also made ample provision for redemption at Washington. Not only do they keep a deposit of five per cent. of their circulation in greenbacks with the United States Treasury, but they have given the Government $1,160 to $1,200 of value for every $900 of notes issued. Theorists may point out the apparent fallacy of a national bank counting its own bills as assets, yet those same theorists would be glad to take from a broken national bank its *circulating notes* in exchange for its certificates of deposit. When specie payments return, the banks will not be slow to realize the change in the relation of their circulation to their loaning powers.

—In New York the money market is reported easy, with every indication that it will continue all summer. Call loans are 3@3½ per cent.; on approved collateral money can be borrowed easily for ninety days at 4 per cent. Prime mercantile paper is 4½@6 per cent., most of the sales of this class being at 5@5½ per cent.

—Joseph M. Shoemaker & Co., of Philadelphia, will receive sealed bids, up to 11 o'clock A. M., on Monday, May 10th, for any part of the remaining $1,500,000 7 3-10 municipal bonds of the city of Cincinnati, O. They state that no bids less than 102 and accrued interest will be considered.

OFFICE OF TRASK & STONE,
BANKERS AND BROKERS, No. 7 NEW STREET,
NEW YORK, April 28, 1875.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

The stock market has been moderately active and for the most part firm throughout the day. The disposition to invest in dividend paying securities, to which we alluded yesterday, found a still further exemplification to-day in the advance in Rock Island, Lake Shore and Union, and the steady demand at rising prices for New York Central, Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, and other first class securities. It is daily becoming more and more evident that surplus funds are seeking investment in good reliable securities, and that the tone of our market inspires confidence for the future.

Erie has been decidedly weak, and closed at about ½ per cent. above its lowest quotation since the morning.

Western Union Telegraph and Rock Island have been very strong, and are ¾ per cent. above yesterday's quotations, and we have noticed a disposition is manifested to take both these stocks whenever they are offered.

Pacific Mail has been remarkably steady at from 42½ to 43¾, closing at 43. We are more than ever convinced that the management of this stock are operating for a rise, and we are inclined to advise purchases of it at each decline.

Union Pacific has been exceptionally weak, selling down to 73¾ or ¾ per cent. below the highest quotation of the day. We regard this, however, as merely a demonstration on the part of the "clique" to keep this stock fairly active.

We still think that the indications favor a further rise in prices, eventually, for all the leading stocks. Yours truly,

TRASK & STONE.

—The Legislature of New York, and also that of Massachusetts, have taken such action as it is believed, will aid the Government in its announced resumption of specie payments on the 1st of January, 1879. While it is by no means certain that there will be a general resumption on the day named, the action taken by the States to that end is wise and well. There are now few who think that specie payments is to resume," but their number is few. A resumption of specie payments means the exchanging of greenbacks and bonds for gold, and for all its demand paper obligations, and this presupposes the possession of the gold to do it with. A considerable proportion of the coin for the purpose, therefore, is no seems but right that the Legislations of the Government in demand liabilities now amount to about $770,000,000, including gold certificates, fractional currency, legal tenders and bank notes. It is not probable that so large an amount of depreciated paper can in a day be brought to the gold test, and the absence of the assured fact that the required proportion of gold is forthcoming is not in the country. It is well to have it known that a good part of the gold is within reach. With all the facts established the exact amount will be called for. Two things seem important to pursue—a steady reduction of the issue of the obligations, and a steady steady increase of the stock of gold in the Treasury.

—The Melbourne *Argus*, making its usual annual calculations of the quantity of gold produced by gold mining in Victoria, states the quantity for the year 1874 at 1,102,614 oz., being 186,726 oz. less than in the preceding year, and the average number of miners at 48,868, or nearly 6,000 less than in the preceding year. This decrease in production is accounted for chiefly by the over speculation in shares in 1872 and 1873, which led to enterprises being started which never did anything except make calls, and caused the public to lose interest in the mining property generally. But besides this, it happened that in 1874 no fresh extensive alluvial deposits of gold were discovered, or exceedingly rich yields obtained from various quartz mines, as was the case at Sandhurst in the years 1852-3 and 1871-2-3. A large amount of work is, however, now being performed both in quartz and alluvial mining.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day. Furnished by the Fifth National bank, No. 16, Sixth street:

April 29, 1875.	10:30	11:30	12:30	1:30	2:30	3:30
	A. M.	A. M.	M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Gold	115¼	115¼	115¼	115¼	115¼	115¼
U. S. 6's, 1881, coup.	123	123	123	123	123	123
5-20's, 1865	121½	121½	121½	121½	121½	121½
5-20's, 1867	121½	121½	121½	121½	121½	121½
5-20's, 1868	122	122	122	122	122	122
10-40's, registered	115	115	115	115	115	115
5-20's, 1865, coupon	121½	121½	121½	121½	121½	121½
10-40's, coupons	116½	116½	117⅛	117	117	117
Currency 6's	125½	125½	125½	125½	125½	125½
New 5 per cents	115½	115½	115⅝	115½	115½	115½
Western Union Tel.	89¾	90	90¼	90¼	90¼	90¼
Quicksilver	19	19	19	19	19	19
Pacific Mail	43¼	43¼	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝
Panama	165	165	159	157½	160	160
Adams Express	101				102	102
Wells-Fargo Express	90				90	90
American Express	63½				63½	63½
United States Exp'g	50				50	50
New York Central	103½	103½	103½	103½	103½	104⅛
Erie	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾
Michigan Central	93	93	93	93	93	93½
Michigan Southern	78	78	78	78	78	78
Illinois Central	105				105	105
Clev. & Pittsburgh	92	92	92	92	92	92
Chicago & North'w'n	43	43	43	43	43	43
Do preferred					86½	86½
Rock Island	105½	105½	106	106	106⅛	106⅜
St. Paul, common	37	36¾			37	37
Do preferred	65				65	65
Wabash, common	15¾	15¾			15¾	15¾
Fort Wayne	97	97			97	97
Ohio & Mississippi	27¾	28			27¾	28
Terre Haute	7	7			7	7
Harlem						
Hannibal & St. Jo.						
Atlantic & Pacific						17⅝
Do preferred						
Iron Mountain	15					
C. C. & I. C.	6				6	6
Tennessee, old					70	70
Tennessee, new	70				70	70
South Carolinas, 1st	32				32	
South Carolinas, July					33	
Missouri 6's	100				100	100

—The following is a report of the prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire at noon to-day:

	Bid.	Asked.
Pennsylvania Central, sales	55¼	
Reading	50¾	50⅞
Old Creek, sales	9¾	
Lehigh Valley, sales	62¾	
Allegheny Valley	30¼	
Central Trans. Co.	44¾	45
P., C. and St. Louis m. b., sales	78¾	

GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
WEDNESDAY, April 29, 1875. }

Trade to-day was moderately active in produce and general merchandise lines, while grain, iron and lumber were dull and quiet. The volume of transactions was at about the average, with little of especial interest to note in prices, or movement. We note alterations of minor importance in the quotations of drugs, chemicals, white lead, paints, oils, and also of changes in hides and leather. Prices of grain, produce, groceries and provisions are steady and and unchanged. The principal drawback to a satisfactory trade here at present, is the fact that there is a scarcity of cash and in Western Pennsylvania generally, owing to strikes and suspensions, are somewhat poorly supplied with ready money, making collections slow and unsatisfactory.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last are as follows:

Flour, bbls	1,156
Apples, bbls	150
Cheese, bxs	61
Corn, sks	1,400
Wheat, bus	1,483
Oats, bus	1,400
Butter, pkgs	29
Bacon, tcs	75
Potatoes, bus	1,115
Bacon, pcs	3,380
Hay, bales	325

The following quotations are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance. Prices of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free of elevator:

Grain, Flour and Feed.

GRAIN—There was a quiet market to-day, the supply being limited and inquiry not very strong. Receipts continue light and prices are steady. Wheat is nominally unchanged. A speculative transaction took place on 'Change this morning in which 5,000 bushels No. 2 Spring sold for delivery, seller May, and was sold at $1.07. In the absence of regular transactions here, we quote nominally: Pennsylvania and Michigan white at $1 35@1 40 per bushel; Ohio and Illinois do $1 30@1 33; amber winter $1 27@1 30; Ohio and Illinois red winter $1 24@1 27. Corn was firm but quiet. We note a sale of 1 car high-mixed and yellow at 85c in elevator. We quote sliding at 84@86c for yellow; 84@85c for high mixed; 82@83c for low mixed. Ear was in light supply and firm at 86@87c for prime yellow; 80@82c for mixed. Oats continue in good demand and not very abundant supply. Jobbing transactions on this grain and corn is coming in from sections that had been supposed to be exhausted, attracted by the advance in prices. We quote at 70@75c for white; 68@70c for mixed. Rye was firm with little doing. We quote at 85@90c. Barley was unchanged and nominal. Jobbing transactions ruled 2@5c above quotations.

FEED—The market was quiet and easy, with a active demand, with prices firm and tending strongly upward. Jobbing transactions yesterday were quite active with a fair business done in round lots. The following are the wholesale prices of the local millers: No. 1 white wheat flour $7 20 ¾ bbl; No. 1 amber wheat do $6 50; red wheat do $6 10; in sacks 25c off ¾ bbl. The jobbing prices of the leading dealers are as follows: Choice brands of white winter wheat flour $7 00@7 25; Wisconsin $6 00; Minnesota $6 25; red winter do at flour $6 25; rye flour $6 00; Graham flour $6 75@6 00; self-raising flour, in ¾ lb packages, $7 50; graham in packages, common $5 50; cornmeal $3 10@3 25.

HAY—Market quiet but firm. We quote prime timothy, on track, at $27 00@28 00 ¾ ton; No. 2 $19 00@20 00; upland prairie $16 00@17 00; baled hay from store is quoted at $23 00@24 00. Loose hay is selling at $23 00@24 00 for No. 1; $20 00@24 00 for No. 2. Straw is quoted at $10 00@18 00 ¾ ton.

MILL FEED—Bran is steady at $1 20@1 25 cwt; shorts $1 25@1 35 ¾ cwt; middlings $1 40@1 55 ¾ cwt; chopped feed $1 55@1 65 ¾ cwt; oil meal $1 95@2 00 ¾ cwt.

MALT—There is little doing. We quote at $1 50@1 75 per bushel.

Provisions.

There was a moderate jobbing move nent on good prices, without quotable change from our last report. Prices current are as follows: quotations being given on thirty days' time.

Green Coffees.	¾ lb.	*Sugars.*	
Fancy Rio	21c	Standard R	10¼c
Choice Rio	20c	Standard A	10¼c
Prime Rio	19c	Standard extra C	10c
Good Rio	18c	Franklin extra C	9½c
Java	28c	American extra C	9½c
Roasted Coffees.		New Orleans	8½@9½c
Rio, in papers	24c	Cut loaf	12c
Rio, in bulk	20½c	Crushed	11½c
Java, in papers	30c	Powdered	11½c
Java, in bulk	28c	Granulated	10¾c
Teas.			
Young Hyson	50@$1 00	*Molasses.*	¾ gall.
Gunpowder	50@1 25	Strictly ch'c N.O	70c
Imperial	50@1 00	Prime	68c
Japan	50@1 00	Good	65c
Oolong	25@ 85	*Syrups.*	
English Breakfast	1 00	Ex. white drips	75c
Souchong	25@ 85	Sugar drips	70c
Rice.		Lower grades	45@50c
Choice Carolina	8¼@8½c	Pearl	7½c
Patna	7¼@8c	Pearl	5½c
Rangoon	7½@7¾c	Silver gloss	9¾c
Spices.		Sour	4½c
Cloves	55 c	Layers, ¾ bx	$3 00
Cassia	25@28c	Valentias, ¾ lb	12 c
Nutmegs	$1 35@1 40	Currants, ¾ lb	7½c
Pepper	22@27 c	Prunes	10@12½c
Candles.		*Soaps.*	
Star, full weight	18½c	Irish soap, ¾ bx	$4 50
Stearine	16 c	Babbitt's best	7 00
Soda.		Do. N.Y. City	9½c
Bicarb, in bpkgs	6c	German Mottled	7 c
Bicarb, in ¾ papers	8c		

TOBACCO—There continues to be a liberal demand at full prices. We quote:

Manufactured—		SIX Twist	42@50c
Spun roll	60@62c	Smoking—Granulated	50@75c
Solid Navy	52@56c	*Leaf Tobacco—*	
Louisville Cavendish	50@52c	Western leaf	
Virginia Navy	58@62c	Wrappers	38@75c
Virginia Tens	58@62c	West'n leaf—lugs	5@12c
Virginia Cavendish	70@80c	Ohio seed wrap	12@25c
Virginia Cav	70@65c	Ohio seed filler	9@12c
Double Thick	65@80c	Conn. (choice)	30@40c
Plug—Navy	40@45c	Conn. wrapper	75@$1 75
Bright pounds	56@61	Conn. filler	10@15c
Black Diadem	52@60c	Havana wrapper	75@$2 50
Rough & Ready	65@68c	Havana filler	18@25c
Fine cut plugs	70@80c	*Cigars—*	
Solace	60@65c	Penn'a seed	$13@20
Cut and Dry	52@60c	Connecticut	25@30
Solace Dry	52@60c	Yara de Havana	60@65
Black Snuff	62@65c	Havana	90@$2 50

FISH—There is a fair demand at steady prices. We quote as follows:

No. 1 extra mess mackerel, ¾ bbl	$22 00	Boneless codfish, ¾ lb	6@7c
No. 1 mess mackerel	20 00	Whole fish, ¾ half bbl	6 50
Extra No. 1 shore	18 00	Lake herring, ¾ half bbl	4 75
Extra No. 1 bay	15 00	Lake trout do	6 00
No. 1 bay	14 00	Labrador herring	6 00
Extra No. 2	12 00	Potomac do ¾ bbl	6 00
No. 2 bay	11 00	Round do	5 25@5 50
Large do ¾ 100	$6 50	Boneless do	2 25

Drugs and Chemicals.

DRUGS—There is an active and satisfactory movement in the wholesale drug line at generally firm prices. Messrs. Harris & Ewing, 75 Wood street, furnish us the following list of prices current for the wholesale and jobbing trade:

Acids.		Magn'al., ¾	80@1 00
Acetic	12@15	Carb., ¾	30@35
Citric	65@70	Sulphate	3@4
Oxalic	22@24	Morph sul oz	3@3 50
Muriatic	3@5	Quin sul No. 1	60@1 00
Tartaric	60@65	*Oils.*	
Alcohol, gal	2 25@2 50	Anise	3 00@3 50
Alums.		Bergamont	3 50@4 00
Cake	6@ 6½	Castor	1 18@1 20
Ground	6½@ 7	Lemon, ¾ oz	1 50@2 00
Ammonia, ¾	16@20c	Olives	75@1 00
Anatta	50@60	Cod liv, gal	1 00@2 25
Arsenic	4@ 5	Lard, extra	1 50@1 60
Soda	4@ 5	Linseed, gal	80@ 85
Balsam Fir	1 00@1 10	Neat's F., gal	1 00@1 10
Bay rum, gal	2 75@3 50	Olive, gal	1 75@2 00
Bark		Sperm, extra, gal	2 25@2 50
Casia	20@ 25	Whale, ref., gal	1 00@1 10
Cinch red	20@ 25	Whale, crude	85@ 90
Do yellow	20@ 25	Origan	75@ 80
Do pulv	20@ 40	Pepper'nt	2 00@2 25
Elkhorn, ¾		Rosemary	1 00@1 50
Sassafras	8@ 10	Sassafras	90@1 00
Soap, ¾	50@ 60	Sperm	2 50@2 75
Blue Vitriol	6@ 6½	Tanners	90@1 00
German	7@ 8	Whale	85@ 90
Gum Arabic	60@ 65	Wintergreen	2 00@2 25
Blue vitre	12@ 14	Opium	8 75@9 00
Borax refined	12@ 14	Paris green	40@ 45
Brim roll	5@ 6	*Potass, by*	
Camphor	60@ 65	Bichromate	21@ 25
Calomel	1 40@1 60	Chlorate	40@ 45
Cantharides	2 00@2 25	Cyanide	45@ 50
Camp ref	32@ 35	Nitrate	9@ 10
Canthar's	1 80@2 00	Prussiate	25@ 30
Chm Cryst	2@ 3	Permanganate	30@ 35
Henna	20@ 25	*Root.*	
Cochineal	70@ 75	Gentian	8@ 12
Cloves	32@ 38	Ginger Ltb	20@ 25
Chamomile	50@ 60	Ginger Jam	25@ 30
Coriander	25@ 30	Ipec pow	1 40@1 50
Cream Tar	28@ 32	Jalap pow	40@ 45
Dr'm Tar	48@ 52	Liquorice	20@ 25
Epsom Salts	3@ 4	Mandrake	15@ 20
Ether	25@ 35	Pink root	1 00@1 10
Sulphuric	3@ 5	Rhubarb	75@1 00
Fl'r Spar	12@ 15	Sarsaparilla	30@ 35
Ext Logwood	12@ 15	Sarsaparilla Hond	40@ 45
Ext Cubeb	28@ 35	Sal Ammonia	14@ 16
Ext Indigo	80@1 00	Quassia	8@ 10
Ext Licorice	60@ 65	Rochelle salts	35@ 40
Iodine	5 25@5 50	Saltpetre	10@ 12
Iodine resub	5 25@5 50	Vanilla	
Iodoform	6 50@7 00	Seed.	
Lupulin	1 25@1 50	Anise	17@ 18
Logwood, ¾	2@ 3	Canary	5@ 6
Madder, ¾	12@ 13	Caraway	12@ 15
Madder, ¾	14@ 17	Cardamon	1 25@1 50
Manna S. F.	1 00@1 10	Coriander	12@ 15
Morphine	2 90@3 00	Dill	10@ 12
Nux Vomica	5@ 6	Fennel	15@ 18
Oil Bergamot	2 75@3 00	Flax, Am	4@ 5
Opium	5 00@5 25	Flax, Rus	5@ 6
Oil Lemon	2 00@2 25	Hemp	4@ 5
Peppermint	2 00@2 25	Mustard, ¾	25@ 30
Quinine, ¾ oz	1 30@1 40	Rape	6@ 7
Rhubarb	1 50@1 75	Canary, Sm'rna	4@ 5
Sal Soda	2½@ 3	Sorrel	15@ 20
Saffron, ¾ oz	1 00@1 25	Worm, Levant	25@ 30
Sulphur, flour	3@ 4	Worm, Am	12@ 15
Sulphur, roll	3@ 4	Vermilion, Am	25@ 30
Strychnine	1 25@1 50	Vermilion, Eng	75@ 80
Tartar, pure	40@ 45	Vitriol, blue	6@ 7
Tartar, cream	30@ 35	Vitriol, white	6@ 7
Turpentine	30@ 35	Zinc, sulphate	6@ 7

NATIONAL CHEMICALS—Are moving freely at generally steady prices. Messrs. Harris & Ewing furnish us the card rates of the Pennsylvania National Manufacturing Company:

Saltpetre—50 cases at	9 cents
Less quantity	9¼ cases
Sulphur—50 cases	3½ cases
Less quantity	4 cases
Potash—50 cases (delivered in Phila.)	6½ cases
Less quantity	7 cases
Bicarb soda—25 kegs	3½ cases
Less quantity	4 cases
Sal soda—25 kegs	1½ cases
Less quantity	2 cases
Sal soda—25 bbls	1½ cases
Less quantity	2 cases
Sal soda—10 drums	1½ cases
Less quantity	2 cases
Copperas—bbls	1½ cases
Less quantity	2 cases
Alum—50 lbs	3½ cases
Less quantity	4 cases
Muriatic acid	3½ cases
Nitric acid	6½ cases
Chloride calcium	6½ cases
Pure alumina	6½ cases
Copperas, green	1½ cases

Terms, cash in 30 days.

WHITE LEAD, COLORS, &c.—There is a good trade, at generally firm rates. We note a slightly lower feeling in prices for white lead, and have adjusted accordingly. The following are wholesale prices:

Pittsburgh, 6 @ 6	10c
Fancy brands from	11c
White lead, strictly pure, in oil	12c
Orange mineral	14
Lead, red	7
Patent lead	8
Litharge	8
Venetian red, fine, ground in oil	3
Chalk, Montague Co.'s French zinc	15
Paris white	4
Putty	3
Linseed oil, ¾ gall, in barrel lots	1
Spirits Turpentine, ¾ gall, in barrel lots	4

ASHES—Market quiet with a medium trade. Soda is steady at 6@6½c for No. 1; 5½@6c for light test; common at 5@5½c; black lead crucibles, 5½@6c; clay crucibles, 6@6½c; coal at $8 00@8 50; nitrate of soda, 5½@5¾c; manganese at 50; fluor spar, $12 50.

Petroleum.

The crude petroleum market underwent a sharp decline since our last report, evidently feeling the effect of the reduced demand and the increased stocks. The decline has been from 1@1½c, and the effect has been to cause an increased activity and improved demand. Refined was not quotably lower, but was easier under the effect of the lower prices for crude and the dull state of the Eastern markets.

We quote United at wells at $1 20@1 22½; Union $1 17½@1 20; outside lines $1 10@1 15; immediate shipment $1 05@1 15.

Pipe lines were in somewhat increased volume, being 10,500 barrels at Parkers and 2,800 barrels at other points.

REFINED.

The refined market was quiet and easy, the lower range of prices for crude, and the dull condition of the export trade at seaboard points affording some cause for a downward tendency in prices. We quote at 10¼@10¾c for standard white on the Pennsylvania Railroad and Clarksville Connellsville Railroad.

New York—Refined is quoted at 13¾@13¾c for prompt delivery; 14@14½c for first half of May.

Philadelphia—Spot refined is quoted at 13¾@13¾c; 14c for delivery July 1st.

Baltimore—Refined for early delivery rules at 13½c.

OIL BARRELS

are dull at unchanged prices, viz: $1 25@1 30 for city; $1 15@1 20 for country.

(By Western Union Telegraph.)

TITUSVILLE, April 29.—The *Courier* says: The decline in oil yesterday was the only feature worth noting. Inquiries were very limited. United and Union opened at $1 20, and in the absence of business the price declined to $1 21½. Later in the day the market rallied, and at the close the above lines were quoted at $1 22, with no apparent feeling. Sales:

500 bbls, Upper road, spot
500 bbls, Upper road, spot
500 bbls, Upper road, spot
1,000 bbls, Oil City, spot
500 bbls, Oil City, spot
1,000 bbls, river district, United, at wells
500 bbls, river district, United, at wells
500 bbls, river district, United, at wells
500 bbls, river district, United, at wells
1,000 bbls, river district, Union, at wells
1,000 bbls, river district, Union, at wells
1,000 bbls, river district, Penna., at wells
1,500 bbls, river district, Penna., at wells
1,000 bbls, river district, Karns, at wells
1,000 bbls, immediate shipment
1,000 bbls, immediate shipment
500 bbls, immediate shipment

NEW YORK, April 29, closing 28.—The market remains without any material change. Refiners are not pressing business, yet they find a very slow inquiry from shippers. Of crude, in bulk, only 500 barrels carried at 6½c, with this price quoted for

CITY MATTERS.

For one dollar per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed daily to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., Room 23, First National Bank, PITTSBURGH, PA., April 29, 1875.

Time.	Bar.	Th'r	Hum	WIND. Dir.	Force.	Weath.
7 A.M.	29.829	50	64	S.	Light.	Clear.
2 P.M.	29.763	69	35	S.	Brisk.	Fair.
9 P.M.	29.721	53	42	N.W.	Brisk.	Clear.

Mean barometer....29.693 Highest thermom. 72
Mean thermometer....56 Lowest thermom.. 42

Lecture on the Moon.

The fifth lecture of the Plymouth church lecture course will be given this evening in the chapel, corner of Manhattan and Franklin streets, Allegheny, by Prof. A. E. Frost, of the Allegheny Observatory. Subject, "The Moon."

Workhouse Fugitive Captured.

Last night about ten o'clock Officer Harrison escorted to the Central Station a young man named Shidell, one of the escaped Workhouse prisoners, whom he arrested in an alley off Liberty street, near the old Mansion House. Shidell, under another name, was committed nearly three months ago, by Alderman McMasters, who was then Acting Mayor. He was, it is said, sent up as a suspicious character, for a term of ninety days, and had only a short time to serve.

Another Cruelty Case.

Superintendent Street, of the Humane Society, yesterday discovered, while on a tour through East Liberty, three horses being worked while not in a proper condition for it. Two of them were lame, and a third had a very bad sore on the shoulder. Mr. Street made information against the owner for cruelty to the beasts, before Alderman Atkinson. The defendant pleaded guilty, and was fined ten dollars with costs in each case. The fine was paid.

A Tramp Stabbed by Tramps.

On Wednesday, near Latrobe, a Prussian named Frederick Schnitze was found lying on the railroad track, with a dangerous knife wound, from which the blood was flowing quite freely. He is a tramp, and stated that he was on his way to Pittsburgh for the purpose of selling employment at his trade of lengthmaking, when he was set upon by three fellow-tramps, one of whom had inflicted the wound. Three travelers were captured in the vicinity, but he failed to identify them as his assailants. The man injured was lying in a very critical condition, and it is doubtful if he can recover.

The Church Alley Cutting Affair.

Noah Jackson, the colored man who was cut in an affray in Church alley Wednesday night, is said to be in a critical condition. Jackson, also colored, was arrested yesterday, on board the steamer Boaz, charged with having done the cutting. He was taken before Mayor Jackson, No. 24 Tunnel street, and was identified by the wounded man as the person who assaulted him in the alley. The latter appeared, had quarreled in a saloon on Smith field street, and was alleged by Noah Hays to have followed Jackson to the alley and attacked him. The accused will be held to await the result of Jackson's injury. He is a resident of Louisville, and is a cook on the Boaz.

Another Railroad.

The narrow gauge railroad project known as Lake Erie, Alliance and Wheeling Railroad is at last an assured success, and will be built without the intervention of foreign capital, by subscriptions of people along the line. The object of this road is an outlet for the great mineral deposits of Stark and Carroll counties, Ohio, to both lake and river. Several old railroad men have given it as their opinion that this will prove to be one of the few roads that will pay from the beginning. Much enthusiasm is manifested by people along the proposed route, a considerable portion of which is through heretofore rather isolated territory.

A meeting at Waynesburg, Ohio, last Monday evening, was largely attended, and quite a respectable amount of stock subscription taken.

The Alleged Refiners' Combination.

The statement made some weeks ago that the refiners, originally concerned in the South Improvement combination, were at work with a view of controlling the production and price of petroleum, is repeated in a press dispatch from New York, yesterday, as follows:

"It is stated that from 1872, when the old South Improvement Company was abolished, the refiners who were instrumental in forming the combination have been endeavoring to effect an arrangement which would enable them to control the production and price of petroleum. Their efforts have been strenuous, and they have succeeded in forming a combination which embraces ninety per cent. of the refiners in this country. They expect to control the remaining ten per cent. before the end of next month, and it is then expected that the new combination will go into effect. A stock company has been organized, the Standard Oil Company of Cleveland and New York city, the principal promoter of the South Improvement Company, being the head and front of the new combination.

AMUSEMENTS.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

"The Color Guard" will be given as usual to-night. The Opera House Company are well assisted by the Heath Zouaves and Mr. Charles Collins in the performance of this military drama.

Library Hall.

Mr. Toole's appearance last evening was a most successful one, as far as hearty applause of the audience could testify. The audience was, rather small in number, smaller than Pittsburgh should give to such plays and such acting. It hardly speaks very highly for the taste of our theater-goers, that Mr. Toole should play to half-filled houses, and we can only say that we hope some occult cause may be discovered which operated against having full houses, and the discovery of which will relieve the taste of the Pittsburgh public, under which it otherwise must labor. Mr. Nicolas's appearance in Gerry Cole, in "Off the Line," was the most applauded last evening, and deservedly so, as it combined sentiment and fun in a very effective way. In "Paul Pry" and "Ici l'on parle Francais," he also displayed powers as a comedian not rarely equaled on the modern stage. The support was excellent throughout, and contributed materially to the enjoyment of the evening.

To night Mr. Toole will appear in "sweethearts and Wives," and on Monday in "Ici." As it is his benefit night, he should have a full house. Saturday "The Cricket on the Hearth" will be repeated.

Germania Concert.

The Germania Orchestra gives its tenth concert at Library Hall, this afternoon.

Trimble's Varieties Theater.

The new programme presented last week by the Praeger family, Minnie Lee, the Snow brothers and their trained dogs, John Reese, and the other variety artists, and the supplementary programme of Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, by the Zanfretta troupe, was greatly enjoyed by the large audience present. All will be repeated to-night.

BRICKLAYERS IN COUNCIL.

A Union Organized—Election of Officers.

An adjourned meeting of bricklayers of the city was held last evening in Brockman's Hall, for the purpose of organizing a union for the mutual benefit of the craft.

Mr. James M. Gordon was called to presiide, and Mr. T. W. Smith to act as secretary.

After the reading and approval of the minutes of the previous meeting, it was decided to complete the organization of "The Bricklayers' Union of Pittsburgh."

On motion of Mr. Marshall Fowler, the election of officers was decided upon, when the following officers were unanimously chosen:

President—James M. Gordon.

Vice President—Marshall Fowler.

Recording Secretary—T. W. Smith.

Treasurer—Thomas Coleman.

It was decided to defer the election of Financial Secretary.

On motion, the President appointed a Business Committee, as follows: David Hill, Geo. Seamon and John Kemp.

After the transaction of some private business, the meeting adjourned.

SMITHFIELD STREET ACCIDENT.

Death of Another of the Victims—The Coroner's Inquest.

Walter H. Guthrie, one of the victims of the scaffold accident at No. 189 Smithfield street, Wednesday, died yesterday afternoon, at the Homeopathic Hospital, from the effects of his injuries. The jury impaneled by the Coroner to investigate the accident met at the office of that appointed last evening, and heard the testimony of several witnesses. The evidence agrees in all respects with the accounts of the accident given in yesterday's COMMERCIAL. The verdict of the jury was that of Thomas A. Brodie and Walter H. Guthrie came to their death by the accidental falling of the scaffold.

Guthrie was thirty-six years of age, and resided in Saltsburg, Indiana county. His family sent for the remains yesterday, and they were forwarded to his late home last night.

Brodie resided on Wrenty-sixth street, this city, and leaves a wife and six children. His remains were interred yesterday.

Mr. McGaughey, under whose direction the work was being done, had his arm broken and is injured internally. It is thought, however, he will recover.

INTERESTING EXPERIMENTS.

Mann's Breech-Loading Rifle Cannon.

Very interesting experiments were made at West Point, on Saturday, the 17th inst., by a Board of Ordnance Officers, with a breech-loading rifle gun, the invention of H. F. Mann, of this city, who was present and witnessed the firing. In 1863, Mr. Mann made an eight-inch breech-loading rifle gun for the Government, which, up to 1867, had been fired only about fifty rounds; and for want of sufficient appropriation and other causes, no further tests were made until recently. The gun, as originally made, had an eight-inch bore, rifled with grooves making one turn in eighty feet. The bore has since been enlarged to eight and four-tenths inches, now rifled with grooves making one turn in sixty feet, and some other slight changes made, so that the breech-loading arrangements for manipulation are vastly greater facility. These changes were deemed advisable by the inventor, and approved by the Ordnance officers, before entering upon further and more extensive experiments in order to test thoroughly Mr. Mann's system of breech-loading.

The charges having been completed, the gun was fired, in the presence of the Board, with the most satisfactory results. The weight of the projectile was one hundred and seventy pounds, and charges of twenty-five pounds of hexagonal powder. The gun is being mounted on the Government experimental grounds at Sandy Hook, New York, where more elaborate experiments will be made to test its range and accuracy, the initial velocity of the shot, and the penetration of the fired projectile, &c. So far as this gun has been fired, there has not been the least indication of any yielding or giving way in any part, the breech-loading mechanism at all times working easy and effectually.

Mr. Mann is confident that a thorough trial will fully establish the superior merits of his system of breech-loading, and as we are at present without any established system of heavy rifled guns, these experiments are of the utmost importance to the Government.

SPRINKLE, sprinkle, little cart; how I wonder what thou art! out upon the avenue, hidden by the dust from view.

THE CLARK-McCULLY CASE.

Charge of the Court—The Jury out Six Hours—They Agree and Seal Their Verdict.

At the opening of Judge Stowe's branch of the Common Pleas, yesterday morning, he proceeded to deliver his charge to the jury in the somewhat famous "bond of friendship" case. He first disposed of the law points, already printed, and affirmed them all, except as noted below:

The fourth point for the plaintiff, "That there is no evidence in this case to warrant the jury in finding that the signature of James McCully to the paper in controversy was procured by fraud or imposition," was refused.

The fifth point, "That if the jury find that the signature *James McCully* to the writing in controversy is the genuine signature of James McCully, their verdict should be for the plaintiff," Refused, inasmuch as it ignores altogether the question of fraud.

Of the defendants' points, all were affirmed except the fourth, concerning which the Court said:

This point is refused as it stands. The facts alleged do not raise a *strong legal presumption* nor any legal presumption against the genuineness of the instrument in suit, but they do present such a case as is calculated to excite suspicion, and make it the duty of the jury to be vigilant and careful in examining the evidence in support of the genuineness of the instrument. Where a party writes or produces a will the law which he takes a benefit, that is a circumstance which ought generally, and in connection with the other facts stated in this point, in *this case* undoubtedly calls upon the jury to be vigilant and zealous in examining the evidence in supported thereof. This, however, is a mere circumstance of suspicion demanding vigilant care and close inspection in investigating the case, so that the jury may not recognize the instrument as the will of James McCully without the same having been fairly and satisfactorily established by the evidence.

THE GENERAL CHARGE.

The first question that arises in this case is: Is the signature to this paper, the actual writing of James McCully? Did he write the name James McCully on this paper, or did some one else write it? Upon this question the burden of proof is upon the plaintiff. That is to say, the plaintiff must satisfy you that such is the case, otherwise he cannot recover in this suit. No will is valid in Pennsylvania, except in certain cases, of which it is not pretended this is one), unless in writing, signed at the end thereof, and proved by at least two witnesses. It is not necessary, as we have already stated to you, that those two or more witnesses should have seen the deceased write his name, or heard him acknowledge that he had written it. It may be proven by parties who are able to answer that the signature is, in their opinion, the genuine writing of the testator, as has been done in this case.

It is urged, however, by counsel for plaintiff, that having called as witnesses the plaintiff, who says he saw Mr. McCully write the name, and another who swears that in his opinion, the signature is genuine, he has made out a *prima facie* case, which casts the burden of proof to the contrary upon defendants, and makes it their duty to overcome it by their testimony; otherwise it is your duty to find in favor of the validity of the paper in question.

This we do not recognize as law. It is true that the evidence of the witnesses made out a case under which it was our duty to rule that the alleged will to the jury, and under which, if the defendants had offered no proof, the jury should find for plaintiff in this action. But where the defendants, as they did here, offer evidence tending to show that the signature is not genuine, and rebutting the allegations of plaintiff's witnesses in this execution, the case goes to the jury upon all the evidence submitted to them, and it is incumbent upon the plaintiff, under all the circumstances of the genuineness of the signature, to satisfy you reasonably and fairly from the evidence in the case.

The burden of proof as to this is upon the plaintiff from first to last, and if he has failed to thus satisfy you upon all the evidence, your verdict should be for defendants.

In this case you should be satisfied that James McCully, the patient had his name to the paper set up here as his will, then the rule changes and the burden of proof is cast upon defendants, and it is their duty to satisfy you that fraud or imposition was practiced upon McCully, and that he signed the paper in ignorance or its contents, or that somebody wrote the body of the instrument at about the time McCully without his knowledge and consent.

The law will not presume this. Indeed, the law under this state of facts presumes the other way, in favor of honesty and fair dealing. When an instrument (deed or will) is shown to have been signed by a person, and no other proof is adduced, the law presumes, without more, that it was signed voluntarily and with knowledge of its contents. And so when a paper leaves the testator's possession and bears on its face, but presents just such an appearance as it would naturally have if everything were done just as it is alleged by a party that it was done, and the fact of this signature being genuine is established, the legal presumption is that the genuineness and validity of the whole paper as set out, arises, and before a jury can properly find the other way, the evidence in the cause must fairly lead to that conclusion, and if it fails to do so their verdict should be in favor of the validity of the instrument.

To conclude then. The first question is: Did James McCully actually write the name "James McCully" on the paper which is now claimed to be his will?

As to this the law casts the burden of proof upon the plaintiff, who must satisfy the conscience of the jury that such is the fact under all the evidence in the case.

If you are not fully satisfied as to this, then your verdict should be for defendants, but if you are, then the question arises, did James McCully sign the paper after it was written out, in ignorance of its contents, or was the instrument written over the signature of McCully by someone without his knowledge or consent, as alleged by defendants.

Upon the second question the law requires defendants to adduce evidence which will fairly satisfy you that their allegations in this respect are true, otherwise your verdict should be for plaintiff.

THE JURY AGREE.

Up till three o'clock, when the Court adjourned, the jury had not agreed upon a verdict. About four o'clock, however, they agreed, and seated their verdict which will be rendered at the opening of Court this morning.

LIST OF PATENTS.

Issued from the United States Patent Office to Citizens of Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia.

The following is a list of patents issued from the United States Patent Office to citizens of Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia, for the week ending April 29, 1875, furnished for the COMMERCIAL from the office of J. McC. Perkins & Co., counselors-at-law and solicitors for American and foreign patents, 513 Seventh street, Washington, D. C.:

PENNSYLVANIA.

Fountain Pens—George Raader, Pittsburgh. Filed March 9, 1875.

Nut Locks—Reuben Cramer, Pittsburgh. Filed March 2, 1875.

Fastenings for Tool Handles—William F. Fisk, Lancaster. Filed January 29, 1875.

Portfolios—John Wesley Eastwood, Monroe township, Wyoming county. Filed March 16, 1875.

Washing Machines—Jacob W. Spangler and Benjamin F. Reich, York. Filed December 29, 1874.

Construction of Iron Truss-Bridges—Charles Kellogg, Athens. Filed December 3, 1874.

Meat Cutters—J. H. Hollinger, Lancaster. Filed January 9, 1875.

Fasteners for Doors and Shutters—Daniel W. Barr, Reading. Filed September 23, 1874.

Extension Table Slides—J. O. Frost, Towanda. Filed March 9, 1875.

Portable Steam Engines—F. F. Landis, Lancaster. Filed October 1, 1874.

OHIO.

Buggy Tops—Charles Miller, Fremont. Filed August 17, 1874.

Work Holders—Cyrus W. Humphreys and James S. McCleary, Huntsville. Filed February 24, 1875.

Ironing Tables—Eli J. Wolfrom, Washingtonville, assignor to himself and Maria E. Whiteside, Marengo, Illinois. Filed December 8, 1874.

Sewing Machine Covers—Ruel W. Whitney, Cleveland, assignor to Wilson Sewing Machine Company, same place. Filed January 18, 1875.

Safety Passenger Cars—James Worley, Cleveland. Patent No. 172,38. December 28, 1871; reissue number, 6,020, dated August 18, 1874. Filed March 23, 1875.

Railroad Car Heaters—William B. Hayden, Columbus. Filed February 27, 1875.

Feed Cutter Machine Spikes—Geo. W. Lee, Homeworth. Filed February 15, 1875.

Beer Coolers—Fredrich Krans, Sandusky. Filed August 24, 1874.

Steam Pump—John Tesseyman, Dayton, assignor to Frederick Smith. Filed July 30, 1874.

Combined Shears, Button Hole Cutters, &c—Phebe L. Carter and James W. Rhoads, Clyde. Filed February 26, 1875.

REISSUE.

Corn Planters—James Campbell, for himself and James A. Campbell, Harrison, administrators of Wm. Campbell, deceased, assignee of one-half interest. Patent No. 153,196, dated November 19, 1872. Filed July 16, 1874.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Wagon Brakes—Lewis B. Morgan, West Liberty. Filed March 5, 1875.

THE THIRTY-THIRD STREET BRIDGE.

New Proposition to the Railroad Company.

The question as to the location and the construction of the approaches to the Thirty-third street bridge, so far as the protesting citizens of the street is concerned seems as far from settlement as ever. Yesterday they met with a sub-committee of the Street Committee in connection with City Engineer Bennett, and Engineer Devlin and a long discussion ensued. The trouble is the cost of the approaches to the bridge from Liberty avenue as proposed by the amended ordinance. Citizens complain of and protest against the expense, which they say will be from $55,000 to $10,000. They claim that the portion of Thirty-third street as originally laid out, having by the ordinance to be vacated for the use of the Pennsylvania Railroad, that company should be at the expense of the new approach as far at least as the damages for the new route are concerned. Some of the protestingpare willing to give up the idea of having a bridge over the tracks, while others say that a bridge is absolutely necessary for the protection of those who travel there, as well as for speedy transit. The point is a very important one to the railroad company, they having innumerable tracks there and using them so much that by this use vehicles are frequently interrupted there in crossing, and lives are endangered.

It is said that the closing up of the lower end of Thirty-third street will be of great advantage to the company, and give them more shifting ground. Some of those who object to the expense of the approach threaten to contest the right of Councils to make such an agreement as vacates a portion of a street. The committee decided in accordance with the wishes of the citizens, to propose to the railroad company that the bridge be built from the north side of the tracks and that Thirty-third street as laid down remain, property owners to pay the paving of the approaches and part of the filling.

A MURDER.

Death of Mr. Davidson at Leetonia.

Elisha Davidson, who was so cruelly beaten by some unknown man on Saturday evening last, at Leetonia, Ohio, died yesterday morning at four o'clock. It will be remembered that Mr. Davidson was in the act of putting down a carpet, when a man, supposed to be named Mead, who had gained access to the room, suddenly struck him on the head with a piece of iron ore. Davidson's skull was crushed by the blow, but notwithstanding he was lying unconscious, the fiend presumed beating him about the head and body with his murderous instrument. After he had satisfied himself that his victim could not offer any resistance, the assailant searched the house, but so far as known succeeded in finding only about thirty dollars in money and some valuable papers, which he carried off. The victim of the assault was supposed to have had considerable money in his house. The murderer was pursued by neighbors and was arrested at East Liverpool on Monday, and committed to jail at New Lisbon.

Yesterday a post mortem examination was made and a coroner's inquest held. Mead will have a hearing to-morrow.

THE WORKHOUSE FIRE.

Return of the Firemen—The Estimate of Loss—Details of Insurance—The Independence Engine—The Escaped Prisoners.

Assistant Chief Engineer Hamill, the Duquesne steam engine company No. 2 and their apparatus, of the city fire department, returned to the city about eleven o'clock yesterday morning. The men were weary looking and the worse for the service they had performed, but were well satisfied that their efforts had been appreciated. Chief Hamill reports that superintendent Corder proposed a donation to the company of $100 from his private purse. He was informed, however, that the firemen did not expect or accept pay in that way now-a-days. The engineer of the Independence steamer has been suspended by Chief White for neglect in not having his apparatus in order and the matter will be investigated by the monthly committee of the Board of Fire Commissioners. The Independence boys feel very sore over the failure of their steamer. The company is a good working one, the engineer one of the most reliable and experienced in the department, and the engine would, under Chief White as being one of the best. A lot of chips and rubbish was found in the valve, which prevented it working. Not long since the engine was worked several hours at a fire where water was furnished from the Forty-fourth street works, and there the dirt was most likely drawn in. The water from those works is thrown directly into the pipes, and thus the dirt is gathered. The mischief above that a thorough examination should be made of each engine after working.

THE PROBABLE LOSS.

Investigation proves that the loss by the fire will likely be less than $100,000, providing the walls of the cast wing can be used again. Barr & Mosser, owners of the building, and Fire Marshal Livingston consider that about $75,000 will cover the loss to the county, on which about $20,000 of insurance will be recovered. In regard to the origin of the fire, the Fire Marshal says from the position of the fire when the blaze was discovered, he thinks it was impossible for any of the prisoners, or any one else, to have fired it. His theory is that a large spark from the oak wood, which is much used in the furnace, flew from the top of the large chimney in the yard and alighted on the roof where some slate shingles had been broken off or some loose, causing it to set fire to the inflammable material under. This, he says, is the opinion also of Mr. George Aldree, of the Board of Directors, who differs materially from the opinion of Farmer's "Quonlam," "La Marseillaise" and other interesting selections, the words of which our reporter failed to catch. The entertainment was a decidedly enjoyable affair.

Storm Last Evening.

A high wind prevailed here yesterday afternoon and about five o'clock blew violently, and was accompanied by a shower of rain. Some damage was done in various parts of the city, but nothing serious has been reported. The extension street branch of the canal was blown off, while a large wooden business sign was blown down on Fifth avenue, near Chatham alley. Chimney top pieces were blown in many localities, and the telegraph wires were disarranged. Our telegraphic dispatches indicate a severe storm in the oil regions, trees were thrown down, and between Parkey and Oil Cities several persons are reported as killed.

Death of Ammann.

Martin Ammann, the coal miner whose skull was fractured by blows from beer glasses in the hands of a party of roughs named Fischbach, Huffman and Zell, last Saturday night, in a South Side saloon, died at his home on Sixth street last night. The alleged murderers are in jail, and efforts will be made to arrest the remaining one.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

MANY persons visited Claremont yesterday to view the scene of the workhouse fire.

THE spring shower last evening was welcomed at the close of a windy, dusty day.

THE Pan Handle Railroad Company intend to lay steel rails from Steubenville to Pennsboro as soon as the weather will permit the work.

The jury is out in the case of Pierce Sinnott vs. John Mullon, previously reported.

In the case of James Wilson vs. John Irwin and John Speer, previously reported, a verdict was returned for defendants.

In the case of Frank Kunkel vs. Jacob Jackwith, a verdict was returned for plaintiff for $274.

The case of Wm. Hodgson and James Mort vs. Miller, Nichol & Co., James Lynn, B. W. Cowan and John Vernor, owners of the steamboat "Panther," is on trial.

Michael Moyer vs. Henry Gray; action on a contract. On trial.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Schooley vs. McLaughlin; Gray vs. Barton; Carroll & Co., vs. Carothers; Jackson & Chace vs. Dungan; Bennett vs. Kings; Perry vs. Ruffels; Scully, in trust, vs. Fowler; McCandless vs. Barr & Co; Carlysle vs. Pleasant Valley Railroad.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Ewing.

Peter Keitz, indicted on oath of Wm. Fairburn, for selling liquors without a license, pleaded guilty and was fined $5 and costs.

Frank A. Metz, indicted for selling liquors without a license, on oath of A. W. Black, pleaded guilty.

David Bennett, indicted on oath of Irwin J. Boyd, for larceny, was found not guilty.

Hugh Martin indicted for selling liquor without a license, on oath of William Faircloth, pleaded guilty.

Henry Olson plead guilty to the indictments charging him with larceny and with entering a building with intent to commit a felony.

Patrick Moran, indicted for larceny and receiving stolen goods, on oath of George Johnson, was found not guilty.

Julia McCauley, indicted for selling liquors without a license, on oath of Wm. Fairburn, plead guilty.

Robert Fulton plead guilty to the charge of larceny and receiving stolen goods, on oath of George McGee.

David McBride was found guilty of selling liquors without a license. The prosecutor was Wm. Fairburn.

Skate Clinton, indicted on oath of Matthew Keep, plead guilty to the charge of selling liquors without a license.

P. H. Minogue is on trial on a charge of arson, it being alleged that he set fire to a store on Frankstown avenue, Twenty-third ward, occupied by himself as a grocery and liquor store. He held a policy of insurance on his stock for $2,500, issued by the German Fire Insurance Company. On December 29th last, he made proof of his loss, amounting to $2 91, which was paid, and four-fifths of the balance of his premium—were returned and policy cancelled.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Commonwealth vs. Christian Geib, Adam Weigand, Rudolph Koenig, Adam Koerp, Pat. Fitzgerald, C. Frederick Haney, Benjamin Knoerr (2), Jodock Perektold, John A. Young *et al.*, Edward Parsons, Henry Kaufane *et al.*, Mathias Arnold, Schamberg *et al.*, Daniel Smith *et al.*, Tranus Karns, Patrick Hughes, Thomas Irwin, Jacob Bierbinger, Christ Geisler, Mary Pryer, James M. Conway, C. W. Hasel, Anton Kirsch, L. J. Hayes, Thos. Grogen.

Drawing in the Public Schools.

The Cleveland *Herald*, of Thursday, gives an encouraging account of the progress made in the study of drawing in the public schools of that city, and says: "About three years since some attention was first given to the subject in our schools, and it has since become almost a vital portion of the course of study. As a matter of course, some persons have objected to it being made a special study, on the ground of its being impracticable and a waste of time. These objections, however, are in the minority. The greater portion of our citizens see the good results of the efforts that are being put forth and thus the proper encouragement and sanction is afforded."

THE WORKHOUSE PRISONERS.

Arrest of Two of the Escaped Prisoners—Their Examination and Commitment.

Detective Rivers, who visited the institution with prisoners yesterday, reports that four more prisoners escaped during the excitement of the fire. Five of the number were court prisoners, while the others had but brief terms to serve. Among the missing ones is a man named Scott having four years to serve, one Jackson having two years, Goggins with a similar term, and McElravey, for the latter of which information is now on file. The workshops are in operation and steps will be taken at once toward rebuilding the burned portion of the building.

Following is a full list of the names of the escaped: John Goggins, Peter McGlone, Arnold Miller, Andrew McDonnell, Walter Scott, John Stegley, George O'Neil, David Goggins, George McCarty, John McBratney, Robert Wells, Richard Dale, Thomas O'Brien. Twenty-five escaped in all. The list for the return of each of the above.

In our report yesterday we omitted mention of the fact that Fire Commissioners Wilson and McIlroy accompanied the firemen and did efficient service.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

U. S. Circuit Court—Judge McKennan.

The following jurors were selected to serve for the May term of the United States Circuit Court, beginning May 10th:

John W. Guernsey and Dr. A. Humphrey, Hegeman township; Wm. Hughes, Washington county; S. Patterson, Allegheny county; J. P. McKinley and Robert Sloss, Mercer county; John Hall, Butler county; Alfred Crow, J. D. McClure and S. Montgomery, Allegheny county; Joseph F. Mayer, Carroll county. Dr. T. W. Hansher, George Valentine, Robert McClure, Ross Sweeny, James Speer, Washington county; Jonathan Plank, Beaver county; Hon. L. P. Stolford and Andrew Fee, Bradford; Colonel James Armstrong, Westmoreland; Governor Wm. Allegheny, Elk; Miner and Hon. George Hoskinson, Greene; A. Ewing and Joseph Griffith, Lawrence; Nicholas Venango; James McConnell, Allegheny; Col. A. Gould and Joseph Robinson, Erie; Hon. Hugh Armstrong; Rev. D. L. Demsey, Beaver; Hon. Gould Carnahan, Mercer; Hon. Jacob Gareellon, Warren; W. W. Coolbaugh, Lawrence; H. E. Mellwaine, Beaver; D. Pearson, Butler; Henry Wampler, Allegheny; D. C. Eakin, Allegheny; Josiah McPherson, Mercer; John Bidwell, Erie; A. Wilson, Venango; Hon. Humes, E. C. Leighty and Jno. Harquet, Westmoreland; John Mackin, Allegheny; J. M. Adams, Clarion; A. Arnold, Venango; James Montooth, Allegheny; J. Kelley, Potter; John Herron, Allegheny; Thomas Sloan, Indiana; Thomas Collins, Allegheny; Major S. S. Barr, Butler; J. B. Elder, Indiana; W. H. Bradley, Union; Scott Mitchell, Mifflin.

The trial of Lansberry necessitates the drawing of sixty instead of forty jurors.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

Graff, Bennett & Co., and other creditors, filed a petition in bankruptcy against the estate of Moses Davis, DeHaven & Co., of Allegheny City, consisting of Alexander Moore, H. Richard Davis, Nicholas DeHaven, Wm. Galbraith and Michael Kreps. This firm is largely engaged in the manufacture of springs and axles, and has a factory on the corner of Spring and Market streets, Allegheny, and the office at 141 Water street, Pittsburgh. The petition goes to show cause why they should not be declared bankrupt as was issued, and made returnable on the 6th inst.

Albert F. Heald, of Titusville, and Charles Beyer, of West Middletown, have also filed voluntary petitions in bankruptcy, which were referred to Register Rodgers, of Franklin.

Charles E. Anderson of Butler county, bankrupt. The petition of Geo. Fox, Jr., for the payment of their claim was referred to Register Shafer.

Wm. H. Porter, bankrupt, Pittsburgh. The assignee's report of the sale of book accounts, etc., was confirmed, subject to exceptions.

John C. Kepler, bankrupt, Butler county. An order was made for the sale of certain real estate.

Jacob Glosser, bankrupt, Pittsburgh. An order was made for the sale of certain accounts and claims.

Orth & Layburn, bankrupts, Washington county. A petition for the appointment of and liquidation of certain alleged liens was presented and referred to Register Knox.

Common Pleas No. 1—Judge Collier.

Harry and Ida Wallis, minor children of Watson H. Wallis, by their guardian *ad litem*, Peter Pressler, and Augusta Wallis, vs. the Pennsylvania Railroad Company; an action to recover damages for the killing of Watson H. Wallis at the East Liberty stock yards, on the 20th of November, 1872. On trial.

Jennie M. Dale, by her next friend vs. Geo. P. Dale; libel in divorce. Subpoena awarded.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Meghan vs. Pittsburgh and Castle Shannon Railroad Company; Lang & McKallip vs. Cray and Mandeville; Greeks vs. Sill; Thorton vs. Peet; Millet & Co. vs. Monell; McVay & Co. vs. Candor; Mahan vs. Johnston; Day vs. Rogers; Becker vs. Sellers; Updegraff vs. Creighton; Dean vs. Snodgrass; Bailey vs. City of Pittsburgh; Bailey vs. same; Riddle vs. same; Logan vs. same.

Common Pleas No. 2—Judges Kirkpatrick and White.

In the case of the Mechanics Savings Bank vs. Joseph W. Long, Alex. Tindle, N. J. Bigley and John G. McConnell, assignees in bankruptcy of James Buchanan, a rule for service on mortgage, the jury found for plaintiff for $26,656 72.

The jury is out in the case of Pierce Sinnott vs. John Mullon, previously reported.

Two next annual convention of the Delta Tau Delta Fraternity, which met in this city in May last, will be held in Meadville, Pa., on the 5th of May next.

"TAKE back this centennial beef and bring me some that grazed on Boston common before the tea party," thundered a guest at a hotel, in a letter the other day. We wonder if he meant to be sarcastic?

THE new fire engine house on Chestnut street, in the Thirty-sixth ward is to be completed, and after it has been accepted by the Board of Fire Commissioners a company will be organized.

A YOUNG MAN named Benjamin Morris, employed at the mill of Lewis, Oliver & Phillips, on Ross, had badly crushed his right hand by coming in contact with a small tilt hammer. Dr. Hesselton is attending him.

MR. ALEXANDER BEITZHOOVER, of this city, was thrown out of his buggy Wednesday night about midnight, at the corner of Fulton and Church avenues, Allegheny, sustaining severe bruises. It appears he was driving at a brisk trot, and in making the turn at the corner the buggy was upset.

THE Indianapolis *News* says without much exaggeration: "Advertising has created many a new business, enlarged many an old business, revived many a dull business, resuscitated many a failing business and preserved many a large business, and it insures success in any business."

HENRY HEMM, who was arrested on Saturday last for disorderly conduct and held on information received that he was a fugitive from justice from Camden, N. J., was yesterday taken to that place. An officer from Camden identified him as the man who left his bail, Lewis Bollinger, in the lurch.

A WOMAN named Jenny Palmer was in the Allegheny lock-up last night in a very critical condition. She was arrested and locked up Wednesday evening, on a charge of drunkenness, and soon afterward became so ill as to render her removal out of the question. Dr. Thorn is attending her.

THE usual daily runaway occurred in Allegheny yesterday. This time it was a horse attached to a singer sewing machine wagon, near the corner of Federal and Ohio streets a wheel came off, which caused the horse to take a lively gait. The driver was thrown out and slightly injured and the wagon was badly damaged.

LEAGUE contests are the latest in the new school of innocent diversions. The one in the party who eats the most soda crackers in five minutes takes the cake. Another fun in the sport than one would at first imagine, as anyone can prove by trying a cracker at it. The game is, besides this, affords an excellent chance to select the premium hog.

THE model houses, for the plans of which a prize of $1,000 was offered, are now being built in Chicago, after which they will be tested by fire, to see how near fireproof they are. The exposed woodwork is to be covered by fireproof paint, and the roofs are to be slated. How the fire is applied is not stated, but a few barrels of oil might serve to make the experiment interesting.

ELI DOTTERER, as he gives his name, is in the lock and awaiting a hearing on a charge of larceny. Yesterday morning he was caught in the act of stealing a pair of boots from a store on Fifth avenue, near Ross street. The proprietor gave chase promptly, and rescued the boots from the latter felt impelled to drop his plunder. The thief was then brought back by a trip in the hands of a gentleman driving along the street.

JAMES K. LEWIS, the confidence man, is still operating, in a small way, in the vicinity of Dayton, Ohio. This is the "lark" who, having himself served out a term in prison, secured the freedom of his Polly Ann, then in the workhouse, by forging a release, and presenting it in person, representing himself as an officer. He pretended to be a lawyer, and a resident of Meadville, but the attorney's license which he presented at Dayton was forged.

A Sure Thing.

If you would select your materials for a spring suit from a large and varied assortment of the finest fabrics, go to Tiegels, No. 55 Smithfield street. If you would obtain a perfect fit and the latest styles, leave your order with Tiegel. If you would obtain the best goods made up in the neatest and most substantial manner, Tiegel is the man to accommodate you. If you would obtain a first class suit at the most reasonable price for which it can be sold, patronize Tiegel. In any case don't fail to call at Tiegels, examine his goods, inspect his workmanship and ascertain his prices before giving your order.

Side Boards,

Dining Tables, Dining Room Chairs, to suit all classes of purchasers, at MWF WILLIAM B. McLEAN & Co.'s.

Fine Furniture of All Kinds

at low rates at J. Meyers & Sons, Nos. 412 and 414 Penn street.

You can buy Chamber Sets

from $35 00 to $650 00, at WILLIAM B. McLEAN & Co.'s. MWF

The Best Place in the City

to buy furniture, is at J. Meyers & Sons, Nos. 412 and 414 Penn street.

Best and Cheapest Parlor Furniture

at WILLIAM B. McLEAN & Co.'s, MWF Nos. 81, 83 and 85 Liberty street.

Boston Clothing House.

Those nobby suits displayed at the Boston Clothing House, 95 Smithfield street, attract the attention of all those who take pleasure in neat looking clothing. The stock now offered at this house is one of the largest and most complete to be found in the city, and embraces all the newest and most fashionable styles, made of the best materials, and in a superior manner. Those who wish to purchase an excellent quality of clothing at a low price, should call at the Boston Clothing House.

You Can Buy

Parlor Sets from $48 to $350 at Wm; B. McLean & Co.'s. MWF

To Ham Canvassers,

Buy your ham papers from the manufacturers at 52 Wood street, Frazier, Metzger & Co.

To Glass Manufacturers.

Buy your paper for wrapping glassware from Frazier, Metzger & Co., 52 Wood street.

Hat Racks from $9 50 to $225 00,

at WILLIAM B. McLEAN & Co.'s, MWF Nos. 81, 83 and 85 Liberty street.

For Sale.

A lot on Western avenue, near Allegheny avenue, and having a front on the former thoroughfare of forty-nine feet seven inches. This is one of the most eligible building sites in the two cities, the location being an unusually desirable one, and the surroundings attractive in the extreme. For terms, &c., apply either in person or by letter at 53 and 55 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh.

For the Latest Styles

of Furniture go to WILLIAM B. McLEAN & Co's MWF

To Roofers and Builders.

Get your roofing felt from the manufacturers. The best and cheapest can be had from Frazier, Metzger & Co., 50 Wood street.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Dr. Schenck's Standard Remedies.

The standard remedies for all diseases of the lungs are SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP, SEAWEED & SEA WEED TONIC, and SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS, and, if taken before the disease has become deep seated, will cure them.

To these three medicines Dr. J. H. Schenck, of Philadelphia, owes his unrivaled success in the treatment of pulmonary complaints.

The Pulmonic Syrup ripens the morbid matter in the lung